密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
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THE RATEPAYERS OF SHANGHAI are to consider whether or not the press and the publishing business of their city is to be licensed, by way of the process of registration, on April 19. In their decision will be expressed the mental atmosphere of the people of only practically League of Nations in the world. If this registration measure comes to a successful culmination, successful from the standpoint of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement which proposes it, there will be a distinct indication of a return to the medieval mind which feared the printed page and sought to curtail its activity by a system of licensing—for licensing and registration seem to be interchangeable in the present usage. Those familiar with English history will remember the order of the famous, or infamous, Star Chamber which in 1637 forbid the importation of books printed abroad to the scandal of the religion or the Church or the government, and the printing of any book not lawfully licensed. Law books at that time were to be licensed by any one of the chief justices or the chief barons, books of history and state affairs by one of the secretaries of state, of heraldry by the earl marshal, of divinity, philosophy, poetry and other subjects by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London or other eccleciastical dignitaries. The English speaking people are also familiar with the proclamation of 1660 of Charles II calling in and suppressing Milton's *Defensio pro popular anglicano*. This lead to Milton's utterance that has become world wide in its common usage, in his *Areopagitica:* "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all other liberties." In 1679 the act of 1660 was renewed, Sir Roger L'Estrange appointed licenser, and one historian writes "the effect of the supervision was practically that the newspaper press was reduced to the *London Gazette*." Restrictions in England today are in the nature of mere formalities.

THE freedom of the American press is guaranteed by the American Constitution. And so the system runs in the two most progressive of the world's nations. The history of the licensing of the press and of publishing has shown not only the folly of the movement but has also given ample illustration of the gradual diminution of all publications under restriction to the detriment of the general reading public. The press and publishing bye-law of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement

of Shanghai can only be aimed at, two, or perhaps three, nationalities; these not enjoying extraterritorial rights—the Chinese, the Russians and the Germans. All other nationalities come under their own consular courts and representatives and hence under the laws of their own lands. The Chinese, Russians and Germans are under the Mixed Court, presumably amenable to the laws of China, or their own home land, or a combination of the two. The press bye-law would seem to indicate that there is to be added to this, the laws promulgated by the International Settlement of Shanghai, as a separate governing entity. Just what will be accomplished by the press bye-law is a matter for conjecture. The Municipal Council offering it has not seen fit to explain it, even when requested to do so, and expects perhaps in its silence obtain a most favorable view. The fact remains, however, that by the inferred power of refusing to register and thereby preventing publication, that some representative of the Shanghai Municipal Council will become the uncrowned czar of the publishing enterprise of the city, particularly of that portion of the enterprise engaged in by Chinese, Russians and Germans. Reasons must be advanced for a refusal to register and the censor or censors may or may not, according to the whims of the Council, be men of sufficient intelligence, education and broadmindness to deal justly in all cases. The Council, if the measure is adopted, is acquiring a responsibility that may react violently against its position in the future.

THE Chinese are powerless to act against this measure except through their friends and through those who actuated by a sense of justice rebel against such medieval practices. The mission of the Chinese press is becoming more and more that of the education of the people, and as the people become more enlightened the country itself will become less helpless and more powerful. Whether it is a fear of this or whether it is a careless ignoring of this on the part of the Council cannot be determined. Shanghai is the publishing center of China and a majority of the publishing houses of all nationalities are located in the International Settlement and are thus affected. Will the Council then go into the merits and demerits of the various schools of Chinese thought, will they make a comparative study of the religious doctrines of the various mission publications to determine what will be the state religion of the settlement, and will they lay down a well-defined social code which all other publications may follow? Innocuous as the press bye-law may seem upon the surface numerous sinister possibilities lurk within its contents. At the meeting on Wednesday afternoon, April 19, it may be expected that the Japanese voting population of Shanghai, which recently gave the Japanese member of the Municipal Council the highest number of votes cast for all members, may be expected to vote solid for the adoption of the measure. The Japanese cannot be blamed for this as their press has known nothing except the most imperialistic restriction in the world since its existence. It is to be expected then that they are willing to see a similar restriction imposed in Shanghai. If the bye-law is passed there will be representations made to the Consular Body of the city and to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking and the measure will become an international question. It will be an illustration to the world that the governing body of the so-called "Model Settlement" is still in the throes of the theories of 1637, and of a narrow mindedness, or single mindedness, that sees only its own theories as opposed to those of others. It is to be hoped that the ratepayers of the city of Shanghai will not permit their administration to be thus styled. This is the seventh time the measure has appeared and it should be the seventh time it will be defeated. If it is passed then newspapers in all parts of the world will carry the action and Shanghai will be responsible for the imposing of certain reactionary measures that will at some future date react to the detriment of innocent parties.

China's Place in the Far East *

BY DR. S. K. ALFRED SZE
Minister to the United States

CHINA today occupies a territory about one-sixth larger than continental United States and has a population of more than 400,000,000 or about one-fourth of the population of the earth. Contrary to popular belief, China is not over-populated, when the entire country is considered, and only in the most highly favored districts does the density of population approximate that of some European countries. The most densely populated parts of China naturally are along the coast and the rivers, but of recent years owing largely to development of modern means of transportation, the population is gradually moving into the less densely populated regions, notably Manchuria and Mongolia. In the last few years a million Chinese farmers have emigrated from the more densely populated provinces of Shantung and Chili into Manchuria and the rate of movement into Mongolia is estimated at about ten miles of land converted to agriculture every year. Thus you may readily see that the relation of railroad development to spread of population in China is almost the same as has been the experience of the United States of America.

The theory has been advanced by eminent archaeological investigators that the Chinese race originated in Central Asia. Our history and classical literature regard the period of transition from the legendary to the historical era as the first Chinese dynasty, 2205 to 1766 B. C., in our own provinces of Kansu and Shensi. Undoubtedly there is land being cultivated in the Yangtsze Valley today that has been under cultivation almost continuously for forty centuries.

China has a history in which every Chinese takes a justifiable pride, and although China is now steadfastly devoted to peace, we have had our periods of military splendor which are still commemorated on our stage and in popular story. The Han dynasty which lasted from 206 B. C. to 221 A. D. left such a lasting impression upon our history that we still call ourselves the "Sons of Han" Piere L. Richard, the eminent historian, in his *Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire* has written of the Han dynasty as follows:

"Numerous public works were undertaken, prominent among which were bridges, aqueducts, roads and canals. The wealth and trade of the country developed. The Classics were restored and engraved on stone: Buddhist literature was officially introduced from India, and intercourse opened with the Roman Empire. The competitive examinations for literary degrees originated in this dynasty and a Penal Code was drawn up. Five new provinces

* Address of Dr Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States of America, before the "Committee of One Hundred," of Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia, Pa, March 16, 1922.

were incorporated into the Empire and (I suppose I should whisper this) Chinese armies marched as far west as the Caspian Sea and China occupied a foremost position among the nations of the East."

Coming on down to the thirteenth century, you are all familiar with the writings of Marco Polo, the famous Venetian traveler, who spent seventeen years in China and upon his return to Europe wrote such glowing accounts of Chinese civilization that he provided the inspiration for Christopher Columbus, whose voyage in search of China had such a profound effect upon your own history. It is with great satisfaction indeed that Chinese scholars of today are noting the tendency in America to take up the study of Chinese history and we hope for the day when China will be a subject of study in all American schools along with your studies of Ancient Greece and Rome, and when that time comes China will be able to contribute from her past greatness a story just as interesting and inspiring and constructive as that provided by the development of civilization on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Since I am before an audience primarily interested in modern education for Chinese women, I would call your attention to the fact that China today provides a laboratory for historical research the like of which exists nowhere else in the modern world. It is, of course, known to you that many of our most useful arts that are common in the West today, originated in China and since I am addressing an audience interested in the welfare of women, you, of course, know that China gave you the product of the silk worm which is so important that it is causing your tariff experts at Washington many sleepless nights in estimating just how much you would be willing to pay for your silks before you will dispense with them. Perhaps when the American women gain control of your national legislature, we may see the happy day when silks are put on the free list so that all may enjoy them as we do in China.

To advert again to Chinese history, I would like to refer briefly to another Chinese historical period, the Sung dynasty which has been called the "Periclean Age of China," due to the development of art, literature and philosophy. In this period when the dark curtain of the Middle Ages had fallen on the civilization of Europe, there emerged in China a socialist philosopher statesman, Wang An Shih, who actually put into practice a political system that even today must be considered as advanced. This system provided that the State should take entire control of commerce, industry and agriculture with a view to protecting the working classes. It provided for the establishment of tribunals to regulate the daily wage and the daily price of merchandise. Taxation was levied on the land in proportion to its fertility, and men were taxed according to their ability to pay, the very poor being exempt. Pensions were provided for the aged, support for the unemployed, and assistance to the needy. Seeds were distributed for sowing in waste lands, to be cultivated by those in need of work. Every family with more than two males was obliged to give one to the State for cavalry service in case of need. For fear that you may think that Mr. Wang was the original proponent of bolshevism, I must hasten to inform you that after one generation, his schemes were found to be impractical and China went back to normalcy.

In a later dynasty, the Ming, which many of you will recognize who are interested in Chinese porcelains, China completed one of the greatest engineering feats known to man, the Grand Canal, an artificial waterway that stretched from the capital at Peking to the Yangtsze River a distance of more than 700 miles. This dynasty also had an emperor who was interested in literature for he employed 2,000 scholars who compiled the largest encyclopaedia ever known, a work of over 500,000 pages. The chronicler also notes that this same emperor by his conquests added two more provinces to the Empire, thus likewise showing his practical turn of mind.

For fear that I may be accused of trying to compete with Mr. H. G. Wells in the compilation of a new world history, I will leave the ancient and come down to the modern period of China's relations with foreign powers. It was early in the sixteenth century that one finds recorded the arrival of the Europeans by sea at Canton, China. During the early part of the seventeenth century, Jesuit missionaries established themselves in favorable relations with the Chinese people and government. They gained favorable attention at first because of their superior knowledge of astronomy and gave us our first modern astronomical instruments. During the Boxer rebellion the German troops carried these instruments away and proudly presented them to the German Emperor and we get these astronomical instruments back in accordance with a stipulation in the Peace Treaty.

As I have just said before, the first European ship to touch the coast of China was early in the sixteenth century. In the year of 1784 the first American ship visited China. This ship was the *Empress of China* and it carried a cargo of ginseng. Upon this ship as a passenger was a man named Major Shaw, who carried with him a commission from George Washington, as Consul and Commercial Agent of the United States Government at Canton, China.

I would have you note this fact especially since it is to become constantly more significant as time goes on. Its significance rests upon the fact that America was among the very first of foreign nations to open relations with China. Literally China and America have had contact and commercial relationship since the very birth of the American Republic and when we understand that fact we know that the friendship of our two peoples has been an enduring blessing for nearly a hundred and fifty years. Americans were among the first foreigners that we knew and in the entire period since our first introduction there have been few incidents to mar our mutual friendship and esteem.

The first American missionary came to China in 1829 and now I am informed that there are approximately 3,000 American missionary workers conducting educational work in China representing sixty-four missionary societies and institutions. From a small start at Canton ninety-three years ago, this work had developed until it reaches every province and most important cities. The present body of American missionaries in China constitutes about half of the total number of foreign missionaries resident in our Republic, the remainder coming principally from Great Britain and the British Dominions and a lesser number from the European continent. These workers represent largely the Protestant denominations. Missionary work in China by the Catholic Church began with the Jesuits early in the seventeenth century and missionary priests have been coming to China from France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Italy and other countries since that time. Within the last few years the Catholic Church of the United States has decided to participate in this work in China and I am informed that extensive preparations are being made for the future. Since you are particularly interested in the work of the American missionaries

in China some further facts may be of interest: Among the missionary workers are 231 doctors and nurses and there is scarcely a type of helpful work that is not being conducted in China by the American missionary. I have been told that your expenditure for this work of service is approximately $1,000,000 a month. There are more than 4,000 schools which include fourteen institutions of college grade and the Americans participate in ten additional union institutions of which four rank as universities. In 1916 there were 112,386 Chinese students in the various American schools. The effectiveness of this work is shown in the fact that many graduates of these schools now occupy positions of honor and responsibility in the professions, in business, and in our governmental and diplomatic service. All of the Chinese delegates and many of the technical advisers who represented the Republic of China at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament were graduates of American colleges and universities.

Before passing from this subject, I want to mention another branch of educational work which American institutions are conducting in China—the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations The Y. M. C. A. now has branches in fourteen provinces and twenty-eight cities while the Y. W. C. A. reaches twelve provinces and twenty-eight cities. In Shanghai there are nearly 2,000 Chinese young men who are members of the Y. M. C. A. The highest tribute that I can pay to this work is that after the institution has been established, practically all of the work of support is taken over by the Chinese residents of the various cities themselves. Still another and significant phase of American educational work in China is the great Rockefeller Medical Institute in Peking which was constructed by the Rockefeller Foundation at a cost of over $10,000,000 and which we hope will accomplish much for humanity in the eradication of disease and its causes. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has just returned to America from Peking where he attended the dedication of the school which without question is the leading institution of the kind in all Asia.

Now there is another phase of the relationship of China and America that I desire to touch upon and that is commerce. Unfortunately I cannot speak in such terms as I have just used in describing your missionary and educational work, but perhaps the future holds out better things. From the date of the arrival of the first American ship in China in 1784 you participated to a very great extent in the foreign commerce of China. In 1805, thirty-seven American ships carried nearly six million dollars' worth of goods from Boston, New York, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston and returned laden with Chinese products for your market and the markets of Europe. In 1852 more than 50 percent of the foreign shipping coming into the port of Shanghai was American. This was the era of the sailing ship and during this long period of eighty years from 1784 to 1865 your Yankee clipper ships literally sailed circles around the slower going ships from England. Then came your Civil War and the development of ocean steam transportation and you lost your great ocean carrier trade to Europe.

Since your Civil War you have been so engrossed in the industrial development of your own great land that you have neglected your trade with China to such a disastrous extent that in the whole period from 1865 to the beginning of the European War at no time did you take more than 9 percent of our foreign trade and during several years scarcely an American ship touched at any of our ports. In actual money of our foreign trade with the United States in this period scarcely ever exceeded sixty or seventy million dollars, while the great bulk of our foreign commerce went to Europe. Millions of dollars' worth of our foreign products which were necessary in your industries you were content to purchase from European agents who acted as middle men between the Chinese merchants and yourselves.

At the beginning of the European War when the nations of Europe were engaged in their life and death struggle, you again took a renewed interest in our trade and I am informed you have practically tripled your percentage since 1914. Let us hope that with the development of your new merchant marine and your expanded vision that you will again come back into the trade of China and take the place to which you are entitled from the standpoint of both location and industrial and financial supremacy. China is at the threshold of a great industrial development, some business men forecasting that the next twenty years will see an industrial development in China that has been unrivaled anywhere except in the United States and Germany. This industrial development is bound to come and it will go on regardless of whether you participate or not. For our own best interests and for your own best interests we hope that you will participate for we want to learn from your experience in large undertakings and in your experience in management that provides for the man who is a laborer as well as the man who manages the enterprise. China although having a territory one-fifth larger than continental United States, has only 7,000 miles of railways, while you have more than 260 000 miles. China needs railroads, in fact, expert engineers say that we could profitably construct 50,000 miles in the next ten years. China needs motor and wagon roads. China needs every possible means of modern communication from steam to electricity, certainly including the telephone and telegraph and wireless. Why isn't it possible for us to cooperate in these endeavors and both gain from the resulting prosperity. Many of our problems of disunion and misunderstanding result from lack of inter-communication through modern means of transportation and over here on your side of the Pacific many of your problems of depression and unemployment are due to your lack of foreign markets. Why can't we brush aside the obstructions and get together?

The diplomatic and political relations of China and the United States began about the same time that China began to have official relations with other nations, that is about 1840. I want to read to you the first article of the treaty which China negotiated with the United States of America on June 18, 1858:

> "There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce estrangement between them; and if any other nation should get unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings."

We now come to a period in our recent history that is of especial interest since it marks the beginning of a new era in the relationship of America with the countries having interests in the Pacific. I refer to the incidents pertaining to and growing out of the Boxer uprising of May and June, 1900. This uprising in China had its inception in a patriotic movement. The movement soon, however, got out of

hand and was seized upon by fanatics who used it as an excuse to drive all foreigners from the country.

When the Powers assessed the Boxer Indemnity upon China amounting to about $350,000,000 America decided to return her surplus which amounted to about $11,000,000 to China and China on her part has been using that fund in the education of her young men and women in the colleges and universities of the United States.

On July 3, 1909, following the close of hostilities, Hon John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, enunciated the famous "American Policy" of the Open Door and Equality of Opportunity." This doctrine which has come to mean so much in the new relationship of the nations of the Pacific is a simple note and reads as follows:

> "In this critical posture of affairs in China it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as the present circumstances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce, and of protection of lives and property of our citizens.....The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution of the existing troubles which may bring about permanent peace, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principal of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

In the entire history of the United States as a nation you have adopted but two foreign policies, the Monroe Doctrine and the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door. The former refers to the countries of Central and South America and in simple terms means that you would not look kindly upon forms of territorial or administrative aggression that would infringe upon the independence of the young republics of the Western Hemisphere while they are developing their institutions of self-government. And in this enunciation you have no selfish desire to yourself aggress upon them, but America desires only to participate in their commerce upon a basis of equality. Now as we see your Hay Doctrine of the Open Door, we see in it the same inspiration that governs your policy under the Monroe Doctrine. You stand for the maintenance of the territorial and administrative integrity of China and you demand the absolute right of equality of opportunity in the commerce of all parts of the territories of China. There is no question but that the Open Door Policy of the United States, although often infringed upon, had a restraining influence upon the stronger aggressive powers of Europe and Asia in the period from 1900 to 1914 the beginning of the European War. It has been the single light in the stormy sea of Oriental politics in a generation. China's contact with Western civilization has had little in it that is inspiring or hopeful. The few who have educated abroad know, of course, that modern civilization means more than guns and battleships, more than forceful aggression and the rule of might, but to a great mass of our countrymen at home, Western civilization has come to mean little else than aggression and oppression. Whether it has been in the form of rifles, in the form of foreign capital or in the form of opium, it has brought little else than harm to the Chinese people. The single bright exception to this has been, of course, the United States of America and your policy has been practically our only inspiration in our period of transition from the ancient to the modern.

I do not intend to give the impression that all of the fault has been on the side of the foreigner. Our long period of isolation from contact with the outside world produced an unfortunate psychology of exclusion among our people that was a distinct detriment to them as well as to the people with whom they came in contact, and we have suffered accordingly.

In 1911, China decided definitely to break with the past and became a republic. In April 1913 our first national legislature or parliament was convened in Peking. Needless to state to you, the young republic has had stormy sailing, for in addition to our internal troubles we have had the added trouble of constant outside aggression. One nation after another and at times several nations acting in concert have striven to handicap and block our development. The internal situation in China today is a situation that practically every nation has experienced in the development of a strong central government. American students of history tell me that our present situation closely approximates that condition that existed among the early American colonies following your war for independence with Great Britain. Our government for a great number of centuries while a monarchy, was strongly paternalistic in character and we have developed in our individual relationships a form of democracy and individualism that closely approximates your own conception of human liberty. If we can but be given a breathing spell from foreign aggression and interference in our internal affairs, we believe that we can work out our own salvation as you have done and as all peoples ultimately must do for themselves.

We now come naturally to a consideration of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems, which with the exception of several matters in the hands of standing committees is a matter of history. Although not successful to the extent that all of us hoped for, there was some accomplishment and it was demonstrated that where there is a will for peace there must be a way for nations to achieve that goal.

Most certainly we must agree that this Conference which Mr. Harding called has been more successful than similar meetings which have been held in years gone by and although the determination for success was not strong enough this time, we hope for better things next time. The last Hague Conference was a failure in preventing war because the Kaiser did not desire anything except pious expressions of sentiment, the reason being that in the back of his mind was the idea of world conquest and domination. Regardless of some evidence to the contrary, none of us believe that any nation came to the Washington Conference animated by any idea of world conquest. Nations were naturally jealous and suspicious of each other, but we believe these fears were based largely upon the idea of home defense.

What did China get out of the Conference?

I will repeat here a statement which I made at the opening of the world gathering and that was that China entered the Conference with no desire of aggressing or infringing upon the legitimate rights or interests of other nations; that we were inspired entirely with the just desire of protecting and preserving our national existence.

In several respects it was disappointing that the Conference was prevented from taking a stronger stand for right and justice. As chairman of the Chinese delegation, I desire to give my testimonial and fullest praise to the justice and honesty and straightforwardness of Secretary Hughes and the American delegation.

The closing of the Washington Conference marks the beginning of a new era in the relationship of nations. We had just emerged from the disastrous effects of a world war that had involved practically all nations and which in its far reaching consequences had shaken and unsettled the very foundations of organized society. Part of the world was in anarchy and the rest was rapidly drifting into it. Nations that had emerged victorious from the war were on the verge of springing at each other's throats. President Harding in his call for the Conference, opened the eyes of mankind everywhere to the prospects of a better day when the principles of justice would be the guiding influence in the relations of nations as it long has been in the personal relations of mankind. The Conference did not achieve the ideal, but it made a bold start in the right direction. It opened the eyes of mankind everywhere to the possibilities. We all promised to be better and to do better in the future. We have had fine words before, which become more notable in the breach than in the observance, but this time I believe it is different, for the spirit of the world is different. War instead of being the profession of a few trained gentlemen, has become a bad business that involves whole peoples and whole industries. Therefore it behooves everybody to work in the interest of general peace, for we have found that war impoverishes the victor as well as the vanquished.

In conclusion I want to speak briefly of another benefit derived from the Conference which in the long run may become the most far reaching of all even though it was not on the official agenda of the sessions. I refer to general education on Pacific affairs and especially in the United States. As a foreign resident in your land I believe that I am in a good position to note some of its benefits. America has become the greatest nation in the world and you have developed a system of flexible yet conservative government which apparently has the power of indefinite continuance. Since it is based upon the theory of the consent of the people themselves, its success must rest upon the foundation of general education and enlightenment. America has gone many steps further in the direction of democracy in diplomacy than any other nation. It is impossible for the United States to enter into relations with or toward other nations without the opportunity of free and open discussion by the upper branch of your Congress. This makes secret diplomacy an impossibility on the part of the United States, and secret diplopmacy has been one of the outstanding causes of distrust among nations and this in turn has led to war. The exanple of your practice in negotiating treaties is being noted in other countries, and the tendency is all for the good of mankind. But to get back to my subject, the benefit of general education on matters pertaining to the Pacifice. Heretofore America's interest has been in the Atlantic and in Europe. This is but natural because of the fact that Europe is the mother land of most of the people of the United States. Now the scene of world activity in matters international has shifted toward the Pacific. In China's acceptance of President Harding's call for the Conference, you will find these words,

> "A conference for the purpose stated meets with the hearty concurrence of the Government of the Republic of China. Since the conclusion of the war in Europe the fear is general that there may again be a recurrence of the horrors of war. Furthermore, the center of gravity in matters international has recently shifted to the Pacific and the Far East. China occupies an important place not only on account of the extent of its territory and the density of its population, but also on account of its geographical position. The Pacific and Far Eastern questions as viewed by the Chinese people are questions affecting the peace of the world of the present day."

The Conference, in my opinion, has done a great deal to turn the eyes of the American people toward the rapidly developing interests of the Pacific. It has amounted to a liberal education for everybody who reads having had something in his papers every day for many weeks and months about the Pacific. In practical terms the Pacific and the countries around its shores have had a lot of very fine advertising at the Washington Conference, Since it is impossible for the American government to adopt policies unless it has the support of the American people, we out in the Orient are optimistic, for better things because the American people now have the knowledge which makes enlightened and continuing policies possible. China has no fears whatever at this growing American interest in the Pacific and the Far East. We have watched your relationship with your weaker and smaller neighbors of the Western Hemisphere and we know from long experience that you have no aggressive designs upon other territories or peoples. The spokesmen of a number of nations made a number of fine speeches and promises at the Washington Conference regarding actions in the future. We believe that the future will judge these nations by their actions in the future rather than by their words at the Washington Conference.

The Shanghai Printed Matter Bye-Law

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CHINESE opposition to the printed-matter bye-law proposed for the seventh time by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement at Shanghai for adoption at a special meeting of ratepayers on April 19 has renewed itself with increased vigor. The Chinese printers and newspaper and book publishers have announced their determination to do their utmost to prevent the acceptance of the suggested measure.

Should the bye-law be unfortunately adopted this time, they will probably request their government to lay a strong protest with the Diplomatic Body at Peking and make the matter a diplomatic issue. And simultaneously they may appeal to the foreign Ministers through their consuls to veto it in the same way as the decision of the meeting of rate-payers with regard to the licensing of the press in the International Settlement in 1919 was vetoed.

The curtailing of the freedom of speech is the main reason for Chinese opposition. It is feared that the bye-law, if passed and enforced, would make the Municipal Council the sole controller of public opinion within the Settlement, investing the Council as it will with the power and authority to block the issue of " any newspaper, pamphlet, circular, handbill, placard or other paper containing public news intelligence or occurrence or any remarks or observations thereon," if it so desires, by refusal to register it under plausible excuses.

Those who are not well versed with the contents of the provision or who may have violated it unintentionally "shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or to imprisonment not

exceeding three months or to any such other penalty, as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable." With the power to fine and imprison those who disobey the bye-law, the Council or whosoever that will be put in charge of the execution of it will become the almighty censor to all intents and purposes.

The bye-law is unnecesary. The Council will find it difficult to show to the satisfaction of the Chinese that all the Chinese laws and foreign laws which are being enforced within the International Settlement are inadequate to cope with the insidious attempt of trouble makers to disturb the peace and order of the community. On the other hand the Chinese can show by concrete instances the adequacy of the existing laws and the consequent unnecessity of introducing a new legal measure which attempts to supplement and duplicate them to no useful purpose.

In the case of foreigners writing anything of seditious or inflammatory nature, they come within their own consular jurisdiction and are amenable to their own laws, and there is no need to have further provisions to check them. In the case of Chinese writers or publishers, they are amenable the Chinese Publication Law promulgated on December 4, 1914. The Publication Law provides punishment of imprisonment of up to the fifth degree (one year) or a fine of $15 to $150 for publication or printing of books or pamphlets or pictures inciting the people to disturb order.

If the Publication Law should be found insuffient, then there is the Criminal Law of China promulgated in the Manchu regime, and still in force to deal with whatever cases that may arise. Article 221 of the Criminal Code stipulates that any one who uses books, pamphlets, pictures or oral lectures or any other way to incite the people to disturb the peace of the community shall be punishable (1) by imprisonment from the fifth degree to the third degree (three years to five years) or a fine of $30 to $300, and if the crime has been accomplished, shall be punishable by capital punishment or life imprisonment, or (2) shall be punishable by detention or from one day to two months, up to the imprisonment of the fifth degree or a fine of up to $100, and if the crime has been done, shall be punishable by limited imprisonment.

Many cases which have been brought up before the Mixed Court of Shanghai have been settled according to these laws, and the latter have been found to be quite adequate. It would be difficult for the Municipal Council to point out a single instance which shows that the Court was not competent to deal with it satisfactorily. Here is a concrete case which should serve to dispel all the doubts about the competency of the Mixed Court to maintain order and peace within the Settlement with the assistance of the police and the existing laws:

At the beginning of February 1921, Chen Tu-siu, a Chinese scholar, who is regarded in some sections as inclined, to by a Bolshevik or Socialist, published several books on "Socialism," "Guild Socialism," and "Class Struggles," and these books were printed by the Hua Feng Printing Office on Chekiang Road. They came to the attention of the Municipal Council, and action was immediately taken against the printer. The Mixed Court tried the case according to the Chinese Publication Law, and fined the printer $100 for the violation of it. All the books on the subjects were ordered to be destroyed—and they were destroyed. This has taught the printer a good lesson, and he would not dare to repeat the offence.

Granting that Mr. Chen's books were calculated to disturb the order of the Settlement, they were easily excluded by ordinary legal means. Then why is it necessary to adopt a new bye-law when the existing legal means are quite sufficient? As to the newspapers in the Settlement, it is right that they should be registered. They have been registered. There is no need to fear that they would publish anything which will be of imflammatory nature. If they do, they know what will happen to them. The *Ming Kuo Jih Pao* has been fined several times by the Mixed Court for the publication of articles which are considered as incitive, and the paper has promptly paid the fine and hastily reformed.

The bye-law is illegal. It would exceed the authority conferred upon the Council by the Land Regulations, its city charter. It deals with an entirely new thing which is not mentioned in the Regulations. The Regulations allow the adoption of other bye-laws "for the better enabling them to carry out" their object, which is "the construction of public works and keeping the same in repair; and for the cleansing, lighting, watering, and draining the Settlement generally; establishing a water or police therein; purchasing and renting lands, houses, and buildings for municipal purposes; paying the persons necessarily employed in any municipal office or capacity; and for raising money when necessary by way of loan or otherwise for any of the purposes aforesaid."

Commenting upon this aspect of the question, the *Shanghai Gazette* said: "It will be seen that the great right of freedom of speech is untouched by the regulations. That right, therefore, is not a matter coming within the Land Regulations; and the Council accordingly is legally incompetent to deal with it unless and until it is brought within the scope of the Regulations by some new regulation. But a new regulation cannot be added to the Land Regulations without the consent of the Chinese Government even though it is 'passed and approved by the Consuls and Ministers of Foreign Powers' in treaty relation with China. It is safe to assert that no Chinese Government would dare assent to a regulation limiting, as the proposed bye-law does, the fundamental right of freedom of speech, which is guaranteed by the Chinese Constitution. And it may well be asked if this consideration really influenced the Council in dealing with the matter in the form of a bye-law, which does not call for the assent of the Chinese Government, instead of a regulation which requires such an assent."

The form may be evaded, but it is impossible to evade the spirit of the Land Regulations. If the Regulations contain no provision which allows the Municipal Council the power to limit freedom of speech within the Settlement, the remedy of this defeat by a bye-law will constitute a violation of the whole arrangement between the Chinese government and the foreign Powers and may justify the Chinese claim for a reconsideration of the regulations themselves.

The bye-law impracticable. First of all, if trouble makers, or Bolsheviks, that the Municipal authorities are afraid of, bent their minds upon the creation of disturbance within the Settlement, they can get printers outside the Settlement to print their pamphlets and then send them to the Settlement for distribution. Should they do so, they would be able to evade the proposed bye-law.

No law on earth, for instance, can guard against the following happening. Among the gospels in Chinese printed and distributed by the British and Foreign Bible Society in the Paotingfu district

copies have been found into which Bolshevik leaflets have been stitched. J. J. Troop, its Tientsin agent, visited Paotingfu a fortnight ago to investigate the matter on the spot, and as a result of his inquires, has discovered a specimen of the *Gospel According to St. Luke*, in Chinese, into which a Bolshevik leaflet of eighteen pages had been introduced. The covers had been unstitched and this pamphlet, which is of the same size and printed in similar type as the Gospel, is introduced. Bolshevik propagandists at whom the bye-law as alleged has been mainly aimed would be able to run away with their goods as is shown in the foregoing while the bone-fide printers and publishers would be made to suffer undue hardships.

Secondly, the definition of the term "print" to include "any mechanical mode of reproduction," is too vague and lacking in precision. It includes even copies made by an ordinary duplicating machine or carbon copies made on an ordinary typewriter. A possible list of printed matter which will come within the meaning of the bye-law and yet which is by no means complete may include:

Cheap sale posters, circular letters of firms, notice for auction sale, Sunday school program, wedding announcements, funeral notices. sailing schedules, railway time tables, tramcar tariffs, printed school lectures, theatrical programes, holiday announcements, patent medicine leaflets, circulars about meetings, news agency sheets, church, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. bulletins, invitation cards (a dinner given by a prominent person is public news), court, police, weather, customs and river conservancy reports, printed or mimeographed lists of exchange rates, printed lists of stock exchange quotations, wall posters announcing the arrival of a circus and new motion picture films, and the like without end.

The bye-law is unpopular. The unpopularity of it is shown in the fact that it is up for adoption for the seventh time. Most of the foreigners who value the fundamental right of freedom of speech are strongly against the proposal. The Chinese have been outspoken in the expression of their feeling. The Association of Chinese Newspapers of Shanghai, the Chinese Publishers' Association, the Shanghai Publishers' Union and the Chinese Publishers' Guild, organized by more than one hundred printers at Shanghai and including the Commercial Press and the Chung Hua Book Company have combined their efforts to oppose the bye-law to the bitterest end. They are even being supported in the stand by the Publication Department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China.

The bye-law is too harsh. It does not merely concern professional printers or regular publishers who might register themselves. "But you can at any time become affected by the bye-law and be treated as a printer," stated a Chinese appeal issued in 1921, "if you should, instead of employing a printing machine, make use of any mechanical mode of reproduction to print, which term covers every description of duplicating applicance in use in business houses, educational institutions, and the offices of public bodies, provided the substance of what print comes within the extensive scope of the bye-law, namely, 'any newspaper, pamphlet circular, handbill, leaflet, placard or other paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences or any remarks or observations thereon.'"

"Unless you have first of all," explained the appeal issued by all the Chinese printers and publishers at Shanghai last year which is as forceful now as ever before, "had your name and usual places of abode and business registered with the Consulate or with the Municipal Council, as the case may be, you will, in the absence of such registration, have committed an offence against the bye-law for which the Council can take action against you. Furthermore, although you have been registered as a printer, you are not thereby entitled to publish what you have printed because the bye-law provides for similar registration for the publisher. Thus whether you are a regular publisher or not provided you have something that would come within the scope of the printed matter described by the bye-law, you have no right to publish same until the Council has also registered you as a publisher." It is absurd that a circus or a motion picture house manager should have first registered himself as a publisher with his consulate or the council before he can issued handbills. Yet that is what is required by the proposed bye-law. Such a provision is certainly much too harsh, leaving aside the question whether the bye-law is unnecessary, illeged, impracticable, and unpopular.

The New Literary Movement in China*

BY H. C. MENG

"THE so-called Chinese literary revolution," in the words of Dr. Suh Hu "means simply a conscious demand for a living literature, a literature which shall be written in the spoken tongue and shall truly represent the life and needs of the people." The traditional literature of China no longer represents its real life as it is mostly archaic and imitative. Nor does it answer the needs of a new social order in which knowledge and culture are to be shared by all, not to be safeguarded by the privileged few; because it persistently excludes the language of everyday conversation and employs a vast body of stereotyped phrases and classical alusions, totally inaccessible to the mass of common people and only vaguely understood by a few trained in old schools. Against this literature, the literary revolutionists direct their attack. Their cry is for a living language, they say, that is fit for the production of a living literature. This living language they find in the vernacular or *kuo-yu*.

It must be pointed out that the movement for the adoption of the spoken language for educational purposes has long been a foot and generally considered not as radical. What is new about this movement is the advocacy of using it as the legitimate and, for the extreme radicals, the only legitimate medium of literary expression.

The first shot, so to speak, of this revolution was fired by Dr. Hu. In an article entitled *Suggestions for Chinese Literary Reform* first published in the journal *La Jeunnesse* (Vol. 2, No. 5) in January 1917, he advocated the abolition of classical allusion, literary conventions, and the strict parallel structure. He also attacked the practice of slavishly imitating ancient writers and argued that modern China ought to create a living literature of its own. Finally he discussed the historical significance of the spoken language and championed its adoption as the fitting medium of literary expression. Following this article, Mr. Chen Tu-hsiu, some time dean of the College of Letters in Peking University, published another article entitled *For a Revolution in Literature* (*La Jeunnesse* Vol. 2, No. 6) in

*A paper read before the Faculty Educational Conference of St John's University, Shanghai, April 4, 1922.

which he vigorously supported Dr. Hu's suggestions, especially the one on the adoption of the spoken language as a literary medium.

These proposals called forth a long series of loud and vehement protests and searching criticisms. The interest aroused in the subject was so intense that for a time newspapers and periodicals were flooded with its discussions. Writers divided themselves into opposing camps. The thinking public was first shocked, then compelled to think for itself and, having thought out the matter for itself, was either converted or partially convinced. The movement has thus met its oppositions and stood the test until today the so-called new literature is a *fait accompli*, a thing proven.

There is already in existence a wealth of *kuo-yu* literature. In poetry, Dr. Hu has given us his little volume of *Experimental Poems*. Others like Shen Yin-mo, Kang P'ei-chin, Yu Ping-po and Kuo Mo-shu have also made lasting contributions. In short stories and novels, Mr. Chow Tso-jen is leading a new school of translations as well as original compositions. Literary and philosophical works, differing greatly in the relative permanence of their worth and the significance of their content, range from the epoch-making books like Dr. Hu's *An Outline history of Chinese Philosophy* and Prof. Liang Shu-ming's *The Culture and Philosophy of the East and of the West* to such delightful things as *Sunday Lay-sermons* and *Impressions of My European Travel* from the masterly pen of Liang Chi-chao. Leading literary and technical journals, for instance. *The Story Magazine, The Eastern Miscellany, The Educational Review, the New Education, the Science*, etc., are all published in *kuo-yu* totally or in part. This briefly will suffice to give us an idea of the extraordinary richness and fertility of the newly opened up field.

I am far from saying that there is no one left in the old school. It is nevertheless a sad truth that the old venerable literati are dying away everyday. Those who are reviving the attacks upon the new movement are not the old literati but what we may call a neoclassical school of men who have received the best modern education abroad and who, by temperament and early training, still cherish the old literary traditions. I am referring to scholars like Mr. K. T. May, Mr. Mi Wu and their associates who recently started the publication of a journal called the *Critical Review*.

We cannot go into the technical arguments of the question very much: because I myself am yet quite uninitiated in this branch of the subject and also because it is extremely difficult to render them intelligible through a borrowed tongue. I shall, however, briefly touch upon the following three phases:—

First, of course, there is the plea of the literary revolutionists for the reform or rather the rejuvenation of the Chinese literature Our literary compositions have really reached their lowest ebb. They are stale, devoid of any living interest, and bound by the shackles of an inert classical formalism. To quote Dr. Hu again: "It is to free ourselves from these shackles that we are now proposing the adoption of spoken Chinese as our literary medium. For doubtless one of the most important causes for the deplorable retrogression of Chinese literature has been the anachronous employment of a dead language which is no longer adequate for the expression of the ideas and sentiments of the nation. In order to express an enriched content. it is necessary first to secure the emancipation of the literary form. The old bottles can no longer hold the new wine." The truth of this argument has been amply borne out by the living stream of new publications mentioned above.

In the second place, the literary movement has a social-political implication. Thus writes Dr. Chin, who is not a literary revolutionist himself, "Chinese literature as it existed and still exists today, is the literature of the minority. It is the literati's literature....Any country that pretends and intends to be a democracy ought to provide for its citizens a medium of expression easily comprehensible by all alike, and if China intends to be a democracy as she pretends to be, she ought to have a literature that smells less of classical flavor and responds more adequately to the needs of everyday life for every body." The vernacular literature will enable the common men to have a degree of esthetic enjoyment and satisfaction in finding some of their own humble but none the less dear experiences given an artistic expression. This is what one means when one argues for the democratization of culture in China.

In the third place, the literary movement has an educational significance and, after all, it is this that we as educators are chiefly interested in. It has long been recognized that the classical literature is a great hindrance to education. It kills the pupil's time, arrests the normal development of his reasoning powers, and makes his school days of cheerless drudgery. The forcing of such a literature upon all classes of pupils amounts to a pedagogical crime, not to be tolerated. The new literary movement hastens the reform along this line. Today we find the spoken Chinese of *Kuo-yu* is the language used in all textbooks for primary schools. Nor does the influence for good stop here other factors equally or more important are not to be overlooked. First, there is the radical change in the spirit of learning. "Formerly we were trained to memorize correctly rather than to think logically....At present, however, a different atmosphere is being created, for the younger generation is urged to question, to reason to accept, to think rather than to remember." Then also we find gradually being evolved a literary medium fitted for exact and logical thinking and therefore for use for all serious intellectual purposes.

I shall be accused of bias and partisanship if I do not give the critics of the movement a chance. Permit me therefore to quote at some length what Mr. Mi Wu has written regarding the subject:

"Many in the movement have been educated in missionary schools and cannot express themselves in ordinary Chinese prose clearly and correctly (sic!). What should they do? Unabashed and self-complacent they turned their attack not only upon the accepted literary standard and taste and convention, but upon the very system of the Chinese language itself.... The literary revolutionists have been continuously crying, 'We have no language'; 'Our Chinese language is dead, like the Greek and Latin are dead!' Or they say that the Chinese language is too literary, and following Wordsworth, they demand 'a language really spoken by men'; and they insist on having a people's literature as set off against the 'noblemen's literature' (terms which we have never known before).... Such wild utterances as given above always carry with them the glamor of democratic sympathy, so sweet, so moving, which makes them sound so convincing to the hearers.... Now, let us ask: here is the language in which was written the vast treasure of literature of the Chinese people down through thousands of years, and by which (both oral and written) four hundred millions of our people are communicating with one another everyday —and could any one say that we have no language?

And is that language dead, which is being employed by four hundred millions of men in speech and writing? As to its being too literary, any highly developed language can be and has actually been used to express infinite degrees and shades of meaning—from the extremely literary diction to the vulgar conversation full of slang: herein the Chinese language is no exception. . . . Wordsworth merely wished to write his poetry in a purer and less pompous diction; he did not propose to abolish the English language. Perhaps, foreigners like the late M. Edouard Chavannes or M. Paul Pelliot would not allow the blasphemous attacks to be heaped upon the language of China by her own good sons!"

Again. he writes:

"From the form one turns to the content; leaving aside the language one should survey the literature that is written in this vernacular by the literary revolutionists and their followers. What has been created?—A stock of free verse devoid of poetic value; a few problem plays, attacking marriage, chastity, etc.; and not much besides. What translations have been made?—Chiefly from the novels of the Russian authors, Tolstoi, Turgency, Chekov, Dosteovsky, etc.; short stories of Maupassant; plays of Ibsen and G. B. Shaw. . . . All this becomes more glaring and unhealthy, if one should consider the fact that it is entirely new to the ideals and practices of the traditional Chinese literature—a literature which is likely to be most readily appreciated by those who would uphold the doctrines of Aristotle and Boileau, and who could find enough edification in Bossuet or enough pleasure in La Bruyere; a literature which contains a vast body of ethical and political wisdom, and which has developed a diction so rich and forms so various and highly artistic; a literature the value and substance of which some day, I, for one, firmly believe, will be revealed to the Western world, irrespective of the fortune or fate of the existence of China as a nation, and irrespective of the final outcome of our intellectual and spiritual struggles."

How winning the eloquence, how stirring the appeal! But the abolition of Chinese language is a blame which can never be laid at the doors of the literary revolutionists. What they propose is only to substitue the spoken for the classical Chinese as a literary medium. The classical Chinese is certainly not the language "in which four hundred millions of our people are communicating with one another everyday", as Mr. Wu believed. It is for the very reason of making the language commonly used by the four hundred million people, the spoken Chinese, our literary medium that the new movement is started. The advocates of the Chinese phonetic signs and the literary revolutionists are not necessarily the same persons; and those advocating the phonetics only intend their system to be a device of simplifying the study of the national language, not by any means a challenge to its *raison d'etre* Of the narrow and limited range of the new productions and their occasional mediocrity, the professed revolutionists themselves ought to be keenly aware; but to call for better and more creative effort is one thing and to condemn the whole movement is quite another. And if we say that the new school has produced little. can we fail to admit that the old school is producing still less?

Critics of the new movement like to dwell upon the value and importance of the classical literature but have said little as to why the spoken Chinese or *kuo-yu* is unsatisfactory as a medium of literary expression. The literary revolutionists have never questioned the value of old learning and culture: they only attack the modern practice of imitating ancient classics. Even the ancient classics, they give a proper place in literature and education: only they insist that classics should be studied as classics or *kuo-wen*. If literary reform involves a disregard for the national culture, how can we account for the singular fact that it is the Peking University-the hotbed of the literary revolution—which first created a department of Chinese literature and philosophy in its graduate school? As to what is there inherent in the nature of *Kuo-yu* that makes it unfit for a literary medium, we search in vain in the writings of the old school for a convincing proof.

The question may be raised, Has the new movement also any short-comings? My answer will be, Yes. To the younger adherents of the new school, I, as a layman, wish especially to offer the following observations:

First, they need a *higher standard of literary excellence*. They seem to take the new literature too easy, without knowing that literary genius, whether clothed in *kuo-yu* or classical forms, should be characterized by the same originality, imaginative power, and artistic craftsmanship.

Secondly, they need to make their writing serve *a more specialized function* The undiscriminating minds seem to include in the literary reform all things new, socialism, the question of marriage, a blind hostility to religion and what not. Thus *La Jeunnesse*, for a time an effective organ for literary *reform* is now turned to an organ for socialistic agitation.

Thirdly, they need to cultivate a *more tolerant sympathy for other schools of writing and thought*.— No one can be a fair judge of the worth of things to which he is a stranger. Undue criticisms of the classical literature often betray much falsity of judgments and stupidity and injustice of opinions. Moreover, any personal attack is out of place; the fallen idols of classical formalism are themselves victims of a social environment and an early training and deserve more pity than censure.

I cannot conclude this paper without a word to our Western educators and friends. There has been on the whole very little Western opinion expressed on this literary question directly. But the literary revolution is nothing more than a manifestation of the larger spirit of renaissance or intellectual rebirth. In the midst of this revival of learning, old civilization and culture are constantly subjected to a thoroughgoing criticism and revaluation. This critical spirit and revaluating process are apt to be construed as an iconoclastic attack upon the old. Those Western thinkers who find in the Old China the humanistic elements which the West has sadly lacked are solicitous for the preservation of its old civilization, with the hope "that China may lead the world in the next stage of development and give back to the restless West something of that inner calm without which men must perish in frantic madness." They cannot but look upon the present vigorous changes with a feeling akin to regret. In a recent article commenting upon the literary reform, Professor Irving Babbitt of Harvard says that he recognizes that "China needs to escape from the rut of pseudo-classic formalism" but urges us "to retain the soul of truth that is contained in its great traditions" and warns us not, in our eagerness to become progressive, to imitate the Occident and pour out the baby with the bath water as the German phrase goes. Such reasoned advices Young China may well take to heart. Other observers cling to the "good old days," not indeed good for *them*, but good enough for China. They therefore refuse to see any change and think

that all changes are from bad to worse. They forget that these changes are the inevitable outcome of China's contact with the West. They also forget that they are the fruit of almost a century of educational effort and unselfish endeavor on the part of many Western men and women. It seems to me that educators with a large heart and a clear vision may take a brighter outlook. They may watch with sympathetic interest and approval the changes that are coming on. They may also give them their steadying influence and keep them within saner restraints, when they see necessary. They may always take a measure of just pride in the good results achieved, knowing that they are the results toward which they have largely helped and for which they have been patiently waiting.

Shanghai's Trade With the United States

THE declared exports to the United States through the Consulate-General at Shanghai for the quarter ended, March 31, 1922. amounted to, including gold bars, $11,172,149, as compared with $19,568,698, also including gold bars for the corresponding period of the preceding year. If there is deducted the shipment of gold bars, there remains the export of merchandise amounting to $10,124,573 in 1922, against $8,600,117 for the corresponding term of the preceding year.

The following furnishes an itemized comparative statement of the exports through the Shanghai Consulate-General.

Consul-General Cunningham commended highly the Shipping Office staff for the prompt compilation of the declared export returns soon after the close the period covered.

(Declared exports through the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, China, for the quarter ending March 21, 1922, and a comparison with the preceding year:)

		To The United States			
Articles	unit of Quantity	1921		1922	
		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Antimony:					
regulus	Pounds	3,678,080	117,897	1,663,600	58,662
oxide	,,	918,400	38,074	..	..
crude	,,	112,000	2,956	..	..
Art. works of:					
porcelains		..	11,562	..	1,081
jade & other ornaments		..	16 889	..	2,206
pictures & paintings		..	1,327	..	..
all other		..	2,541	..	5,746
Books		..	3,487	..	6,139
Bristles (cleaned)	Pounds	24,931	67 372	49,040	62,214
Casings:					
Hog	Pounds	206,650	120,390	257,781	160,616
Sheep	,,	6,209	8,588	1,378	1,480
Carpets, wool	Sq. Yds	5,192	23,281	5,128	33,959
Chemicals:					
Camphor (crude)	Pounds	105,228	46,071	263,264	161,184
(refined)	,,	75,232	19.923	9,500	6,225
musk	Ounces	1,006	9,846	1,157	16 242
rhubarb	Pounds	6.720	1,291	45,787	12,879
Cotton:					
raw	Pounds	69,814	14,852	176,889	29,997
waste	,,	658,431	38,304	573,318	35,545
Cotton laces					
and embroideries			441,023		549,966
Electric lamps	Pieces	200,200	21,295	512,600	35,639
Eggs:					
fresh	Dozen	741,430	135,598	216,000	27,521
dried	Pounds	555,002	77,573	231,904	96,622
products (frozen)	,,	326,195	39,595	480,757	60,719
Feathers	Pounds	283,988	52,822	900,395	163,363
Fruits & nuts:					
peanuts, shelled	Pounds	841,000	28,595	168,100	7,250
,, unshelled	,,	..	..	120,000	4,391
walnuts, shelled	,,	12,925	1,747	140,603	32,107
,, unshelled	,,	67,200	3,145	102,000	8,599
Gold bars	Ounces	562,210	10,968,581	51,777	1,047,576
Household and personal effects		..	18,998	..	27,881
Hair nets	Pounds	..	303,136	21,653	679,248
Hats:					
rush	Dozen	33,791	9,764	84,492	26,830
straw	,,	1,833	1,809	37,850	11,226
Hides:					
Buffalo	Pieces	1,208	7,735	11,943	72,135
,,	Pounds	46,424		444,865	
Jadeware		..	..	..	13,003
Mats::					
dogskin	Pieces	..	..	2,247	4,352
Motor Cars		..	..	..	7,200
Oil:					
Camphor	Pounds	..	..	92,628	5,475
Wood	,,	..	..	985,137	97,412
Poultry, etc.	,,	109,281	16,178	21,749	6,586
Porcelain		..	9,834	..	18,602
Silk:					
raw	,,	1,068,099	4,987,381	433,181	3,390,158
wild	,,	29,678	51,064	239,637	847,895
waste	,,	221,004	229,511	255,908	197,598
piece goods	,,	1,848	11,188	879	6,003
misc. manufacture		..	25,071	..	14,753
pongees	,,	159,835	377,886	95,363	296,268
cocoons (pierced)	,,	..	..	15,628	17,433
Sheep's wool	,,	2,608,716	288,023	1,280,722	148,298
Skins:					
Deer	Pieces	126,749	73,614	23,527	13,369
Goat	,,	459,802	213,867	2,317,509	1,676,612
Lamb	,,	650	962	16,000	13,634
Fox	,,	..	..	20	188
Kolinsky	,,	..	..	30,196	68,716
Kid	,,	..	..	900	1,985
Mink	,,	..	..	45,000	65,953
Marmot	,,	..	..	9,920	5,937
Raccoon	,,	..	..	7,000	11,709
Sabel	,,	..	..	5	417
Squirrel	,,	3,563	2,264	4,999	6,123
Weasel	,,	144,205	58,881	410,977	472,108
Tea	Pounds	2,821,507	355,895	2,458.330	269,221
All other articles			211,012		49.892
	Total		$19,568,698		$11,172,147

TO MANILA, P. I.

Articles	1921 Value	1922 Value
Canned goods (meat)	1,912	1,489
Cotton piece goods	29,594	26,467
Cotton lace and manufactures thereof	2,259	7,171
Eggs, fresh	.....	57,529
,, dried	.....	369
Electric lamps	14,490	8,871
Flour	144,675	6,903
Groundnuts (shelled)	.....	1,839
Household and personal effects	438	1,189
Hams	35,106	37,145
Lard	28,694	42,812
Oils:		
Peanut	.....	4,343
Groundnut	.....	918
Lubricating	.....	12,471
Kerosene	.....	6,000
Pianos	.....	3,459
Silk, raw	4,702	10,133
Silk piece goods	11,023	.....
Vermicelli	.....	5,873
Wine	22,172	.....
Yellow bean	791	3,161
All other articles	15,648	94,407
Total	$311,504	$332,549

TO HAWAII

Articles	1921 Value	1922 Value
Canned goods (meat)	2,655	1,833

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THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

The Public is hereby notified that direct telegraphic communication between Peking and Irkutsk in Siberia has been reestablished through Helampo in Heilungkiang, and that from Irkutsk to Europe direct service has been also put in operation with success.

By the aid of automatic repeaters installed at several way stations, quick transmission of telegrams has been made possible throughout the entire route.

Message for places in Siberia to the west of, and including, Khabarovsk as well as for countries in Europe and beyond may be forwarded by this new route provided that they are marked 'Via Helampo'.

By Order,
T. K. Lowe,
General Manager,

Eggs, fresh	6,233	.....
Films	.....	2,165
Hams	1,447	.....
Silk clothing	.....	1,719
Wool carpets	96	626
All other articles	844	3,088
Total	$11,275	$9,441

SUMMARY

	1921	1922
To the United States of America	19,568,698	11,172,149
To the Philippine Islands.....	311,504	332,549
To the Hawaii Islands	11,275	9,441
Returned American Goods to the United States of America	69,366	299,339

There were no declared exports to Porto Rico; the Virgin Islands, or American Samoa.

Misunderstanding Over the Chinese-Eastern Railway

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

There seems to be considerable lack of a clear understanding of what the Chinese Eastern Railway is and what its functions are. For instance, when some places are improperly searched by the detectives or the local militia, the public would say the Chinese Eastern Railway is responsible; when some prisoners are maltreated by the jail wardens in Manchuli, the public would say the Chinese Eastern Railway is to blame; when the city police fail to arrest some robbers, when some soldiers get into some quarrel with some Russians on the street or when a court of justice makes a bad decision, for all these and other unfortunate incidents, the public would generally blame the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The reason for this confusion of impression is that the Chinese Eastern Railway is the best known institution in that part of Manchuria. During the Russian regime the railway governed the cities, "ran" the courts, nominated the judges, managed the police, organised its own army and practically performed every function of a *bona fide* government. As a result politics and the railway got badly mixed up and both suffered immensely from the mix-up. Hence the public has been gradually led to think that the Chinese Eastern Railway is synonymous with North Manchuria. Whatever happened in that part of the country, the public would think that the Chinese Railway is responsible.

Since 1920, the situation has been changed. The railway, as it should, has been stripped of its political powers and made a pure commercial concern. The courts are placed under the Ministry of Justice. the city police are placed under the city authorities, the soldiers under the governors of the Provinces or the chief commander of the Railway Guards.

As it is now, the Chinese Eastern Railway is only a railway similar to most other railways in this or other countries. It can no more be responsible for what happens in the cities along it or for the behavior of the soldiers or the police on the street than any other railway. Those interested in that part of the country and the well-wishers of China and Russia, who want to see the Russians more properly treated and the railway more efficiently operated, will find their efforts bear better results by drawing a clear line between the railway and local politics, and place their comments upon the proper parties concerned instead of blaming or praising the Chinese Eastern Railway for incidents which are not within the province of the railway.

A railway is; and must be managed as, a public highway. Its officers must be faithful and diligent; its employees must be courteous to the public; its primary object should be to give facilities to the general travelling public and to serve the communities through which it runs—all these and other activities which fall within the functions of railways are the duties of the Chinese Eastern. Every effort is now being exerted to perform these duties of the railway. And its officers must be judged by the results in these respects and not for what the soldiers or the city police may do, or may not do.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, April 6, to Tuesday, April 11)

The issuance of a Presidential Mandate appointing Chow Tse-chi, former Minister of Finance and expert on the Chinese delegation at Washington, recently returned from the United States, Minister of Education and acting Premier is the most significant of the events of the week under review. This move it is hoped will end the present Cabinet crisis.

The appointment is said by the *Dah Tong* News Bureau to have the approval of both the Fêngtien and Chihli factions. If Chow assumes offices, Liang is said to be willing to resign and Minister of Finance, Chang Hu, and Minister of Communications, Yeh Kung-cho will cancel their leaves.

Josef W. Hall, Peking correspondent of the *China Press*, outlines the situation thus:

By the issuance of a Presidential Mandate appointing Chow Tse-chi as Premier, the long controversy regarding the Cabinet may be nearing a settlement despite the failure of the mandate to mention Liang Shih-yi whose latest leave of absence has not yet expired. Since Chow is Liang's lieutenant and will protect his financial interests, Liang apparently must swallow the insult.

Cabinet changes are expected to follow immediately. The President is said to have proposed Chow's appointment to Tsao Kun, warlord of Chihli, but received no response and is believed to have taken this action of appointing Chow as a gamble, trusting to the fact that Wu Pei-fu and Chow are from the same province.

Chow's career includes consular service in American cities, a term as Governor of Shantung, and a place in the Cabinet as Finance Minister under Yuan Shih-k'ai. He is amiable and moderate and it is hoped these characteristics, the politicians say, will enable him temporarily to placate the rival factions, but it is believed nothing constructive can eventuate.

Previous to this move the usual rumors with regard to the preparations for fighting on the parts of both Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling were in circulation. Since the mandate was made public on April 10, sufficient time has not elapsed to give an indication of the reaction that is to follow.

Dr. W. W. Yen has returned to Peking and to his duties from Tientsin. Liang has taken the opportunity offered by the recent extension of his leave to remain in the city mentioned. For the moment all will perhaps be quiescent awaiting further developments.

China's worst air accident occurred on April 3 when a Handley-Page bombing machine caught fire in flight near Paotingfu and crashed to the ground burning to death fifteen of its passengers. The fire is said to have been caused by the throwing of a lighted cigarette into cockpit igniting a portion of gasoline soaked wood. The pilot, Lieut. Ma Yu-fang, was one of the most brilliant of China's aviators and lost his life trying to save the machine.

The anti-Christian movement started in Peking two weeks ago continues, according to the *Chung Mei* News Agency, but the declarations and manifestoes

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are moderating in their tone. Attempts are being made, it is said, to attract the sympathy of foreigners and to dispel the bolshevistic tendencies exhibited in the earlier public documents. The declaration is made that the movement has no such aim as the Boxer uprising and that it is not anti-foreign but anti-religious.

An indication of the state of finances in Peking may be taken from the following paragraph from the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times:*

Mr. Chung Shih-ming, Acting Minister of Finance, unable to get the President to accept his resignation has now applied for "sick leave." Whether he will get it or not is a question as the President desires to have some responsible official in the Ministry during the present mess. Mr. Chung is undoubtedly thoroughly sick with the financial conditions of the government. The treasury is empty, demands for overdue pay are piling up daily and the Ministry in continually besieged by creditors. Most important of government obligations are the naval expenditure for two months amounting to $800,000; Peking police and gendarmerie, $1,000,000; education, $200,000. in addition to the amount the Ministry of Communications is supposed to give for that cause: Ministry of Finance salaries, overdue, $150,000; payment of arrears to certain government organs which were promised their money on April 1st. and only those which obtained this promise, $400.000, expenses of the Cabinet and Presidential office, $300,000; diplomatic and urgent military expenditures. $2,000,000. To add to the gaiety of things, the native bankers have jointly sent a communication to the government demanding payment this month of all those debts and loans which are already overdue.

A *Reuter Pacific* dispatch dealing with the financial crisis in the telegraph administration reads:

The Ministry of Communications has brought to the attention of the Cabinet the fact that the Central government and the provinces owe large sums to the Telegraph Administration. According to the Ministry the total amount of this indebtedness is $16,000.000, divided as follows: Provinces, up wards of $9,000,000; the Ministry of Finance, upwards of $4,000,000; and the Ministry of War and the Chief of the General Staff, some $2,000,000. The Chiaotungpu proposes that $1,000,000 should be given to it yearly from the increased tariff revenues until the debt is paid off.

A majority of the workers in the various Ministries of the Peking government have not been paid for periods varying from nine to four months. They are only able to get along; according to one publication, only because the merchants of the city are willing to let them extend their credit until such time as they are able to collect from the government.

Japanese troops are beginning to move out of Shantung in accordance with the settlement terms, the *Eastern* News Agency reports. Two companies of the battalion stationed at Fangtse and two companies from Tsingtao have already departed for Japan.

The only news of the Southern expedition comes from Peking where the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* writes:

Vague reports have it that the Southern leaders are playing a double game with the North. The circulators of these reports say that it is significant that while Dr. Sun and Chang Tso-lin have apparently come to an agreement, Dr. Sun continues to harass Kiangsi and Hunan; and that there is to be cooperation between the Kuomintang, Fengtien, Chiaotung and Anfu factions, despite this situation. It is also averred that General Cheng Chiung-min and General Wu Pei-fu are in communication and that General Chen seeks to affiliate with General Wu in order to check Dr. Sun and his expedition. On the other hand dispatches from the South say General Chen is lending his hearty support to Dr. Sun. The reports, taken altogether, are beneficial to but one extent—they serve to indicate that Southern leaders seek to get Northern leaders fighting each other and in this way hope to make the path of Dr. Sun's expedition easier, although it is still to be doubted if that expedition was ever intended for anything more than a bluff.

Clashes are being reported between the Japanese army of occupation in Siberia and the forces of the Chita Far Eastern Republic. The dispatches largely from Japanese sources allege that the Chita forces

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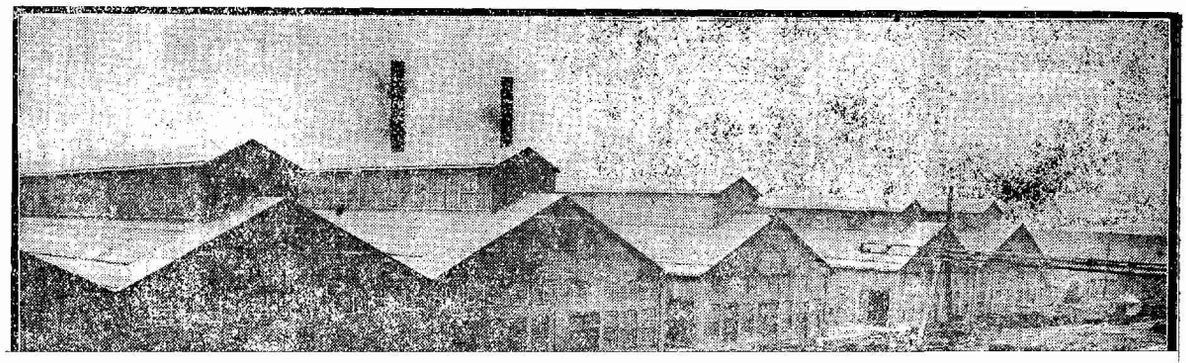

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are making the attack. The news from Russian sources charges that the Japanese are continuing their depredations and are subjecting Russian citizens to increasingly cruel treatment. It is denied that the Chita troops have taken the initiative and the statement is made that the Japanese ordered that the vanguard of the Russian army operating against the Vladivostok forces be disarmed within thirty minutes, and following this suddenly opened an attack with large forces, assisted by rifles, machine guns and artillery. The Russian forces are said to have retired after informing the Japanese that they had no intention of fighting them and asking them to cease firing.

V. L. Pogodin, chairman of the mission of the Far Eastern Republic to China, is said to have made the assertion at a banquet on April 7, the second anniversary of the republic, that Moscow would assist Chita is riding Siberia of all foreign aggressors. In an account of this banquet given by the *Dalta* News Agency, Major Philip Faymonville, American military attache to the Far Eastern Republic, is credited with saying that America realized that foreign intervention is futile and "would give the kind of help the Russian people themselves desire."

The Japanese Foreign Office has issued a blanket denial of all of the charges made by the Russians both against the Japanese troops and the Japanese administration. The denial contains information with regard to various incidents that have been made public in the press during the past three or four months.

Japan just now is in gala attire for the Prince of Wales, who will arrive there soon from Hongkong. All honors are being extended and elaborate preparations are being made by the nobility of the country for the reception.

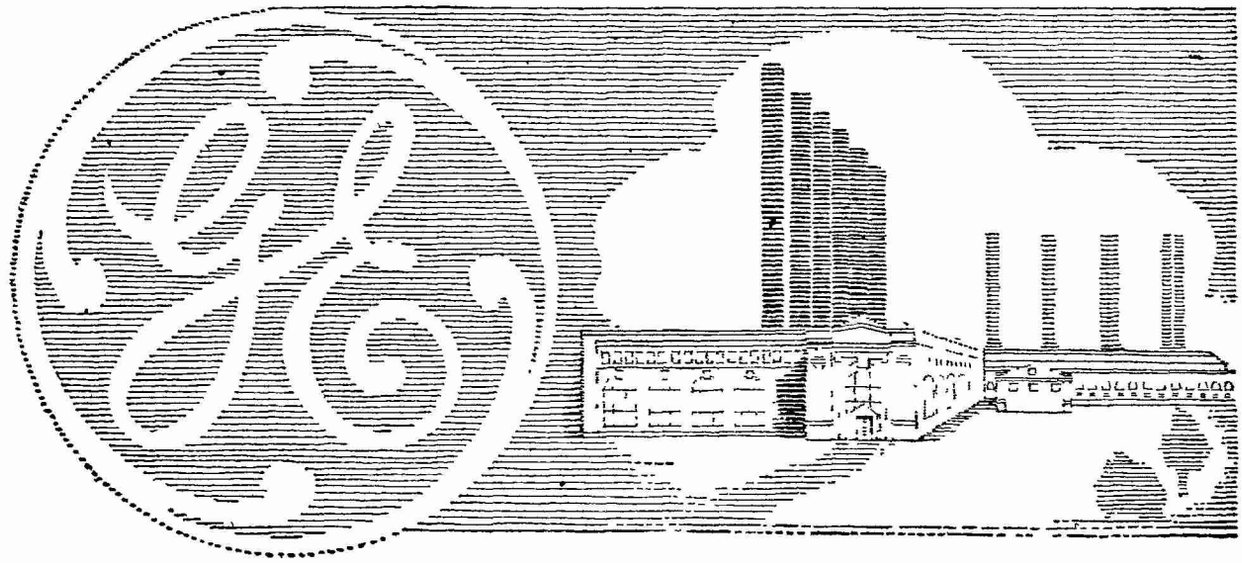
The Japanese Navy Department has issued a statement that the Conference of Admirals has decided that the Japanese naval strength as restricted by the Washington Conference is sufficient for the Empire and says that a statement will soon be forthcoming making clear Japan's intention to abide by the spirit and principle of the Conference.

The Japan Tenant Farmers' Union opened their convention at Kobe on April 10, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. The convention will discuss the main problems of the furthering of their own interest and the reduction of friction between landlord and tenant, the recent radical activities control act proposed at the last session of the Diet, and the universal manhood suffrage movement.

The Tokio municipal roadway scandal has ended with sentences ranging from two months to two years; imposed on the transgressors. The heaviest sentence was imposed on Y. Takahashi, a Diet member, who was given two years and ordered to return the Yen 63,000 bribe received.

Premier Takahashi and the leaders of the Seiyukai party of Japan have declared war on all elements in opposition to the government and interpreters of Japanese politics are quoted by the *Japan Advertiser* to the effect that it will be a fight to a finish. There is a possibility that a new election may be held in order that the case may be brought to a showdown. The House of Peers is said to be decidedly unpopular with the masses and the opposition parties have refused to make any compromises on their present stand.

A readjustment of Japan's plans for national defense has been worked out, according to the *Japan Advertiser*, quoting the *Yomiuri*, by the generals staffs of the Army and Navy. The translation from the *Yomiuri* reads:



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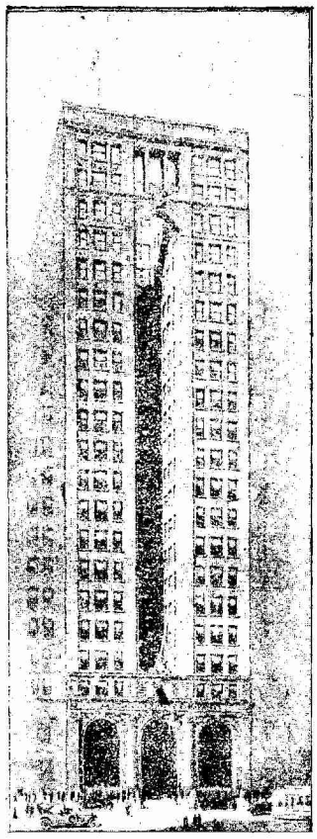

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"The position of Japan in international affairs is now quite different from what it was at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, and this nation can not expect to receive any assistance from England or the United States. In the event of war, therefore, Japan must be prepared to sustain the brunt of war for at least four or five years unaided except by the hope of ultimate victory. The Japanese army and navy must co-operate and exert supreme efforts to secure connections with our western neighbor.

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"By land the first line of defense will be from Hankow through Shantung and Harbin to Saghalien, which must be in close touch with the main islands of Japan. (No explanation is given by the *Yomiuri* of how Japan could garrison this soil of China, nor does the journal make it clear that such garrisoning would be brought about by means of a treaty of alliance.) The Straits of Tsushima would also be made a second line of defense in order to carry on warfare over a long period of time.

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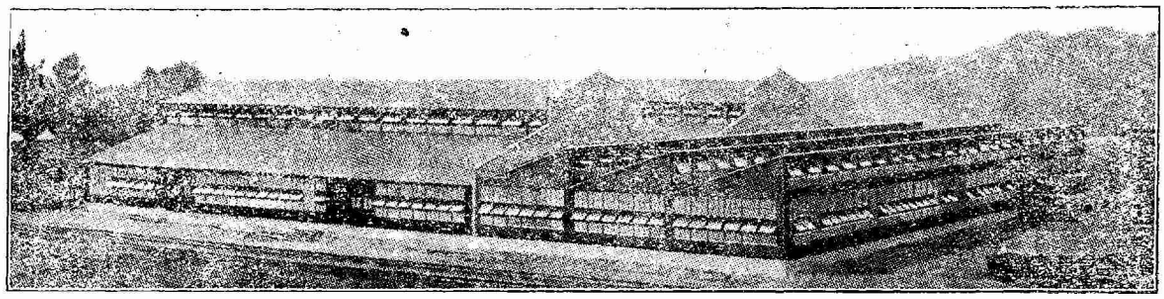

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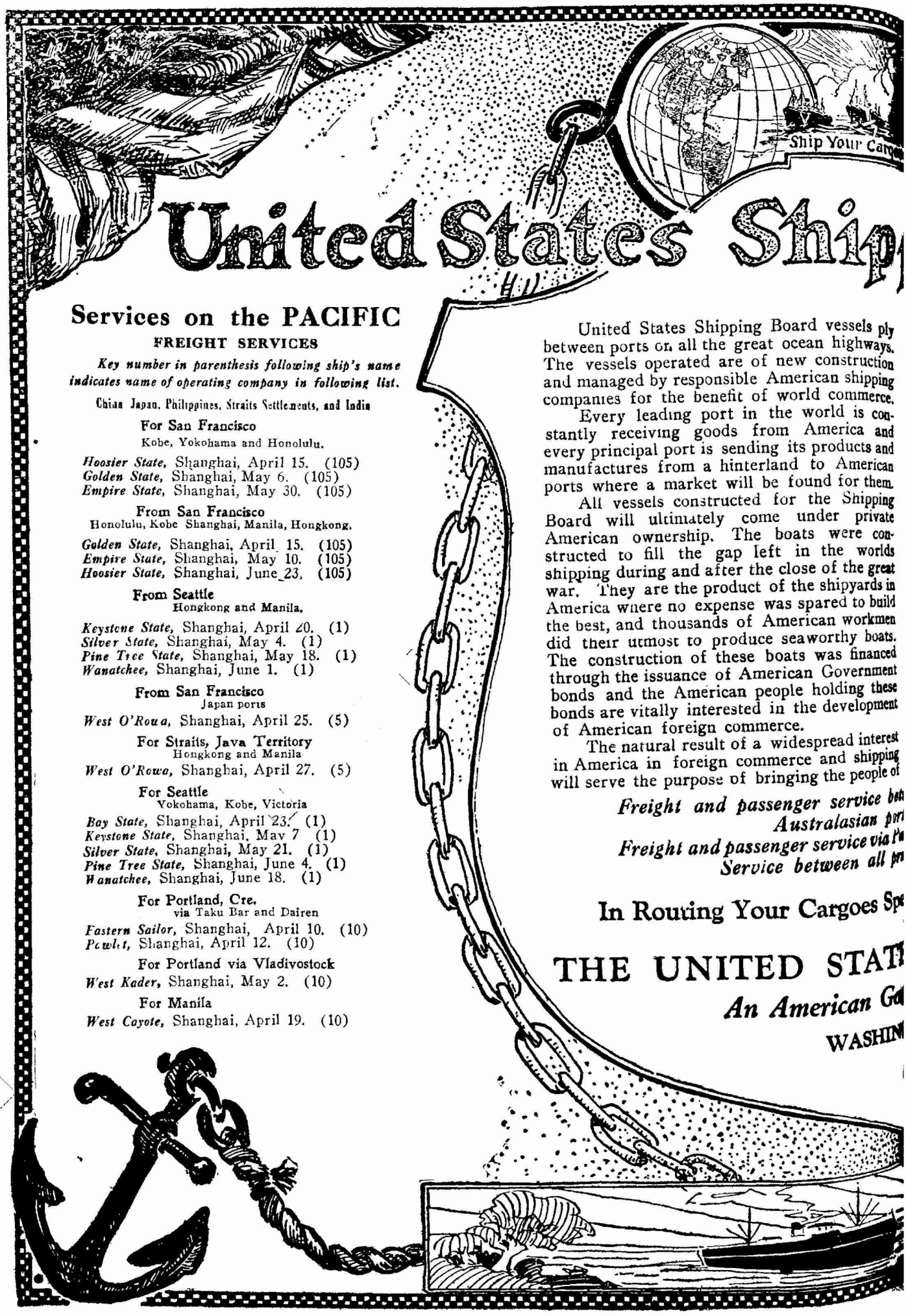

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Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, May 10. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, June 23. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 4. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, May 18. (1)
Wanatchee, Shanghai, June 1. (1)

From San Francisco
Japan ports

West O'Rowa, Shanghai, April 25. (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila

West O'Rowa, Shanghai, April 27. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, May 7 (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 21. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, June 4. (1)
Wanatchee, Shanghai, June 18. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
via Taku Bar and Dairen

Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, April 10. (10)
Pawlet, Shanghai, April 12. (10)

For Portland via Vladivostock

West Kader, Shanghai, May 2. (10)

For Manila

West Coyote, Shanghai, April 19. (10)

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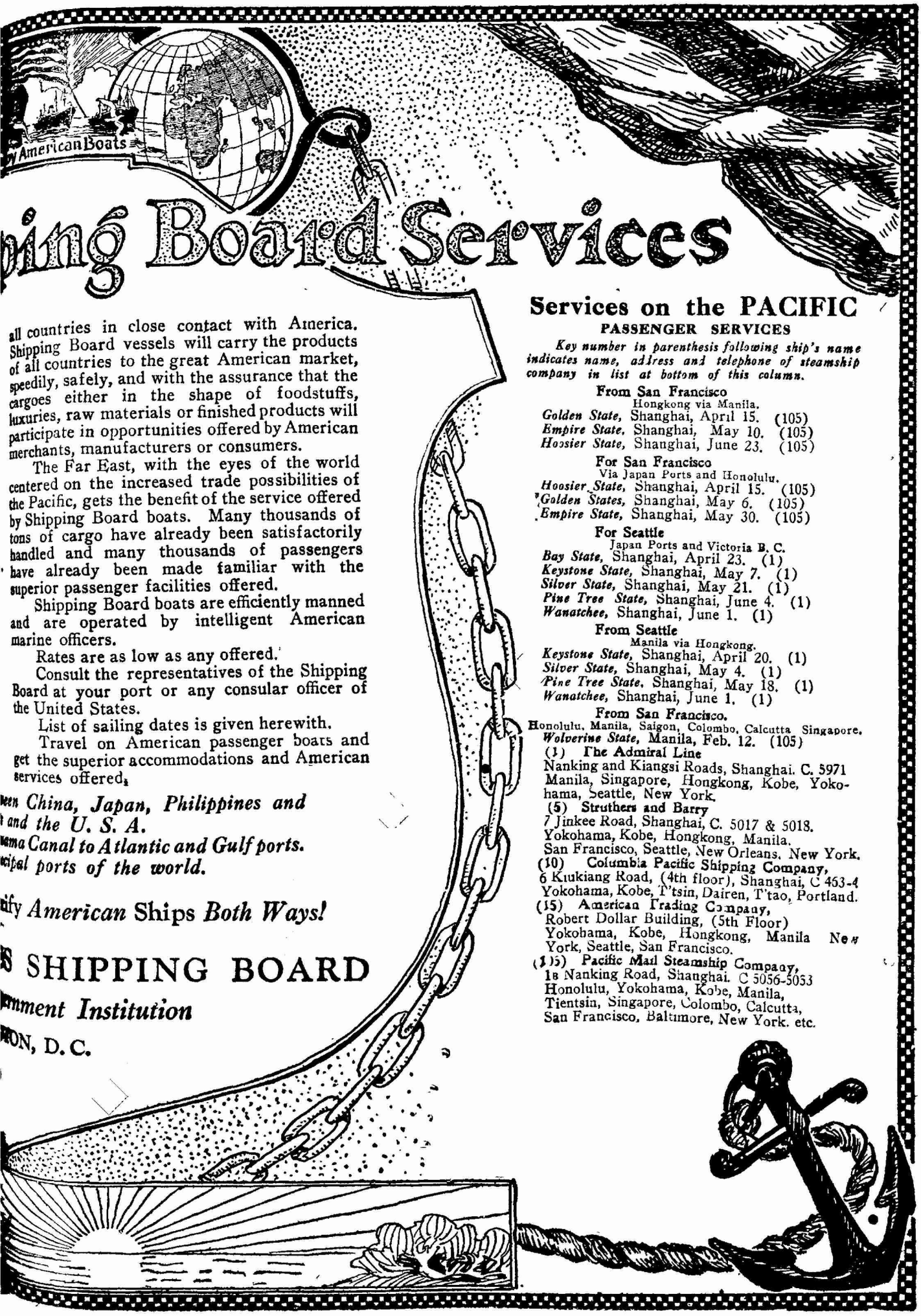

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Hoosier State, Shanghai, June 23. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Golden States, Shanghai, May 6. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, May 30. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, May 7. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 21. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, June 4. (1)
Wanatchee, Shanghai, June 1. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 4. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, May 18. (1)
Wanatchee, Shanghai, June 1. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta Singapore.
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
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(5) **Struthers and Barry**
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Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
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(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
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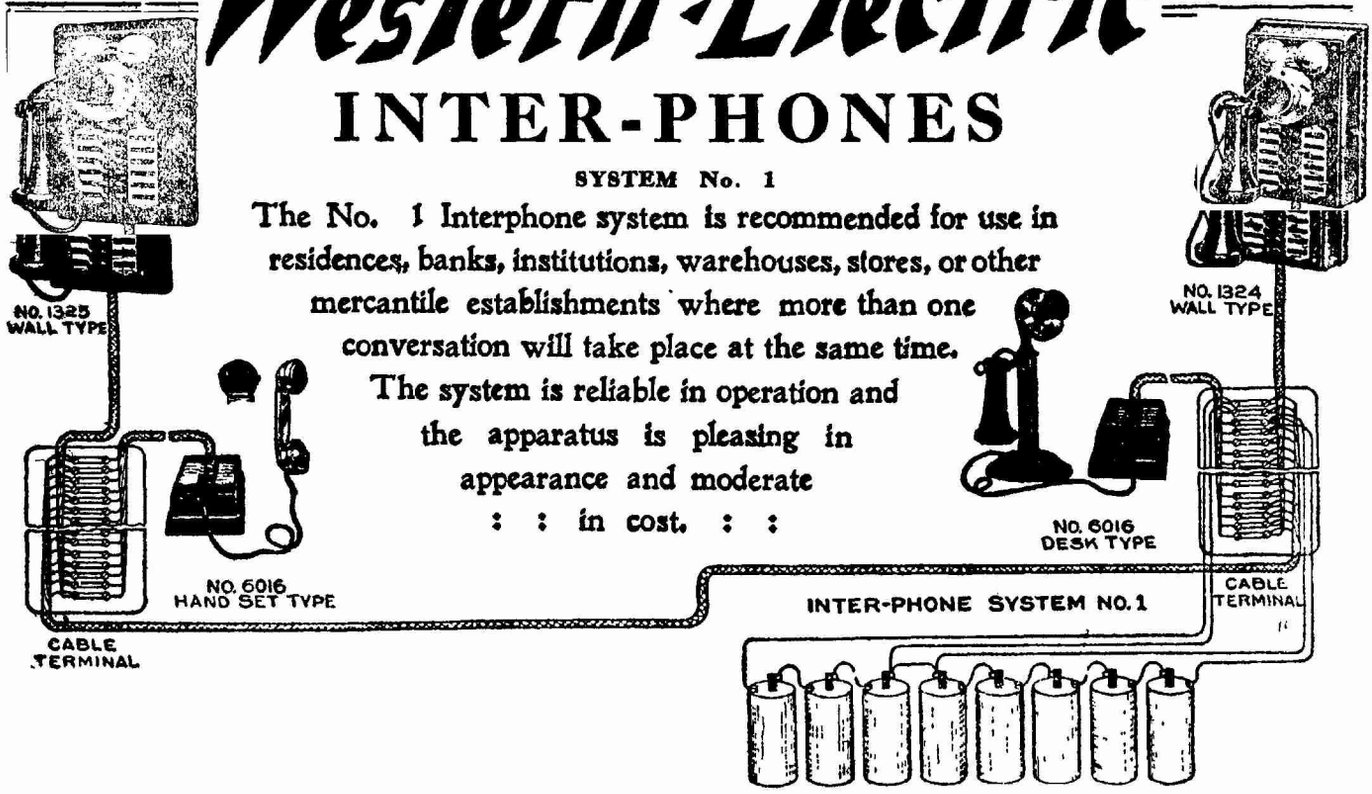

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Delegates from Peking Conference Returning

The international team composed of delegates of the World's Christian Student Federation conference which was held in Peking from April 4 to 9, will arrive in Shanghai April 21 for a four day meeting which will be attended by other delegates who have been in Peking and are returning to their homes in various parts of China or abroad. The personnel of this team is as follows: Dr. John R. Mott of New York city who is chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation; Miss Ruth Muskrat, who is one of the delegates from the United States; Alexander Nikitin from Russia; Miss Janet Maclay from Great Britain; and Miss Katy Boyd George, also from the United States.

There will be two Chinese members on the team and other delegates from Canton, Fukien, Swatow, Ningpo, Kashing, Hangchow, Hongkong, Amoy, Hunan, etc. The list of delegates includes about 180 names. There will also be twenty women and thirty men delegates from Shanghai. Plans for this meeting have been delayed owing to the fact that all the delegates have been conspicuous figures in the Peking conference and therefore too busy to formulate definite outlines but the program will relate to student interests, dealing particularly with some of the more important problems discussed in Peking.

While all six members of the team named above are well known in student circles, perhaps Miss Muskrat and Miss George should be more fully introduced. Miss Muskrat is an American Indian girl and an undergraduate student in Kansas University. She is a member of the Cherokee tribe, one of the best known tribes of this race in America which has always preserved its own language and form of government. Miss Muskrat has been actively in touch with the Young Women's Christian Association both in college and in community work in her vacation times.

Miss Katy Boyd George is representing the National Student Department of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States. Miss George is from Mississippi and since her graduation from college has held various Student positions in the Y. W. C. A. She acted as secretary for Foreign Students on the national staff of the Y. W. C. A. in New York city. During the present year Miss George has been on leave of absence for study in the London School of Economics from which she has journeyed to attend the Peking conference.

Men and Events

J. F. Mendelssohn, general foreign representative of Libby, McNeill, and Libby of Chicago, is in Japan enroute to China. Mr. Mendelssohn is on a trip around the world.

The American College Club will hold their next meeting on Tuesday, April 25, when it will be Chinese day. The program will be arranged by Miss Vera Kesley and the members at St. John's University will be the tea hostesses.

Lieutenant Osborne Wood, son of General Wood of the Philippines, and aid-de-camp to his father, is now in Shanghai with Mrs. Wood on their wedding trip, to be spent touring China. Lt. and Mrs. Wood departed for Peking on Tuesday, April 11.

The Great China Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., have issued invitations for the formal opening on Friday, April 14, from one o'clock in the afternoon to six o'clock, at its Mill building, Wan Tsao Pang, Woosung. Special trains will be provided for conveyance to Woosung.

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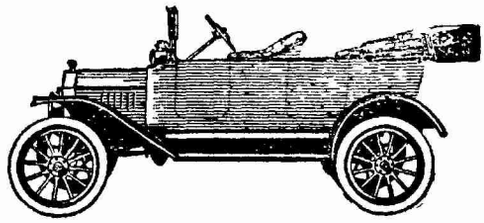

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W. K. Lim, M. D., a member of the staff of the Jefferson Clinic, Detroit, Michigan, is returning to China to visit his relatives and make a survey of the medical situation in China as it is today. Mr. Lim has done creditable work in the Roentgen Ray Society in Washington, D. C.

J. B. Burrows of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, Shanghai, and Word Leigh, of the Koster Company, and formerly with Gaston Williams and Wigmore, are planning to depart in two weeks for Russia. Mr. Burrows and Mr. Leigh will go to America by way of Russia, sailing to New York from London.

M. H. Chou, M. S. of Wisconsin, once a research chemist of Burgess Chemicial Labatories, and lately secretary to the manager of the chemical department of the Great China Corporation, is enroute to China, on the *s. s. Wenatchee*, Mr. Chou will be sales manager of the Ta Hu Cement Company at Wusih, China,

The American Oriental Banking Corporation, Shanghai opened a new branch office of the bank at Chungking, on Monday, April 10. This bank is controlled by the Raven Trust Company. A. J. Heald and Hugo Sander of the local office have been in Chungking since November arranging the details of the opening of the bank.

Dr. Elliot Grey Brackett, noted orthopedic surgeon of Massachusetts General Hospital, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, March 9, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. Dr. Bracket while in Shanghai will give a series of lectures. He is professor emeritus at Harvard University and was in charge of all orthopedic hospitals for the United States army during the war.

Walter Whiffen, *Associated Press* correspondent, Peking, who has been in Tokio, has been relieved by the Tokio correspondent, George Denny, who arrived there recently on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. Accompanying Mr. Whiffen to Peking are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Steep. Mr. Steep will occupy the post for the *Associated Press* while Mr. Whiffen is on leave in America.

Burton Holmes, of New York, recently arrived in Yokohama, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, where he plans to spend some time in preparing a series of illustrations for the books of the American book publishers, Houghton, Mifflin and Company. He will later come to China for a trip up the Yangtze River. Mr. Holmes is a noted traveler and lecturer and was formerly in the East in the same connection.

The formal authorization of the new Siamese, loan of two million sterling to replace past expenditures out of the treasury reserve for railroads, irrigation projects and other public works, has been given, as reported by the U. S. Minister to Siam, Curtis Williams. The Siamese Minister at London is empowered to conclude arrangements for floating the loan on the general credit of the Kingdom of Siam, according to the report.

According to an announcement a new refrigerating and cold storage company of American incorporation and having capitalization of Mex. $500,000 will begin operations shortly in Shanghai. The new concern have filed articles of incorporation with the United States Court for China, will be known as the Pacific Ice and Cold Storage Company, Ltd. and the directors of the company are Frank J. Courtney, William L. Carlton, Charles R. Brown and R. S. Haskell.

Mrs. E. Stair, wife of the owner of the *Detroit Free Press*, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Nancy Stair and Miss Helen C. Bower of the staff of the *Free Press* were in Shanghai last week enroute to Tokio. Mrs. Stair and party had planned to make a tour of the Orient, returning by way of Suez, but will return to America at the end of April, after a short visit in Tokio. Miss Bower is collecting material for magazine articles and Miss Stair is a sculptoress, and has been observing articles for patterns while in the East. They made a hurried trip through Korea, North China and Peking. While in Shanghai they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cunningham.

The wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, April 12, of Harry Pendleton Hart of Manila, P. I., and Miss Virginia Evans of Shanghai, at the home of the bride's sister, 20 Yuyuen Road. Dr. Luther Freeman officiated. Miss Evans has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Paul Page Whitham for the past vear, is from Seattle, Wash, and a graduate of the University of Washington and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Hart for the past two years has been connected with special engineering projects in the Philippines, and has come to Shanghai to join the Asia Development Company, of which Mr. Whitham is manager. He is a graduate of the School of Engineering of Stanford University—1916. Mr. and Mrs. Hart will make their home in Shanghai.

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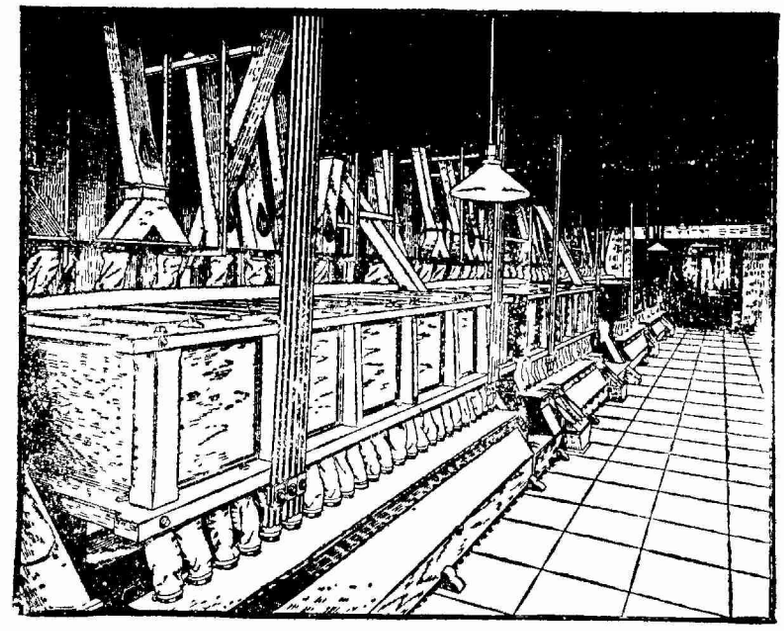

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News from North China

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, has gone to Loyang to consult General Wu Pei-fu regarding the present political situation and ask him to go to Paotingfu for a conference with Marshal Tsao Kun.

Prince Tsai Tao, Pao Hsi and Shou Ying have been appointed by the Manchu House as commissioners to make elaborate preparations for the marriage of the former Emperor Hsuan Tung, which is to take place some time in the coming September.

Yu Jen-feng, former managing director of the Peking Hankow Railway, has been appointed associate director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with his office at Harbin, and Dr C. C. Wang, former associate director has been promoted to be director general.

One hundred and twenty organizations of Tientsin at a meeting on April 5 resolved to hold a big welcome for the delegates to the World's Student Christian Conference on Sunday, April 16, after the sessions of the conference at Tsing Hua, when the delegates are passing through Tientsin.

Former President Li Yuan-hung addressed the School Superintendents' Convention in the Board of Education Building, Hupei, Tientsin on Thursday. He spoke of the great influence which teachers have in deciding the way in which students shall go in after life by determing their bent in tender years.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, former Minister of Finance, establishing a $5,000,000 bank in Peking and Tientsin and Shanghai. He has succeeded in registering his proposed Chung Hsin Bank with the Ministry of Finance which is capitalized at $5,000,000. Half of the capital will be actually paid when the bank opens up.

The report in extensive circulation that the Japanese government would demand more than a hundred million dollars for the return of all the Shantung rights as an afterthought has been denied by the Japanese Legation at Peking. The report has created much ill-feeling both in Chinese and foreign circles in the Capital.

The Diplomatic Corps has again protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the failure of the Chinese government to meet obligations incurred through the purchase of railway trucks from foreign firms. These protests, according to a Peking correspondent, are of a routine nature with government.

Duke N. Parry, correspondent for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger Syndicate* and Rhea Dulles of the *Chung Mei News Agency*, left on April 3 for a trip to Tsingtao where they will study the results of the Shantung transfer and its future possibilities. Their articles on Shantung will be sent to the United States of America and published throughout the country.

According to a census report issued by the Peking Municipality the population of the Chinese Capital, says the *Chung Mei News Agency*, is 913,000. This does not include people living outside the city wall. The population inside the wall is made up as follows: From the provinces..... four-tenths. Manchus...three-tenths. Native Chinese... three-tenths.

The Peking Bankers' Association has selected Chow Tse-min, director general of the Chin Cheng Bank, and Jou Yun-kun, another prominent banker in the Capital, to attend on its behalf a general conference of Chinese bankers to be held at Hanchow in the beginning of May. The conference will be attended by representatives of the banking interests from all over China.

Mr. Pogodin will succeed Mr. Agareff as Plenipotentiary of the Far Eastern Republic in Peking. For a time he will act as Mr. Agareff's assistant. Mr. Agareff will go to Chita as the head of the new state bank just started by the Far Eastern Republic, Mr. Berlatsky, who has been in Chita, is now in Harbin enroute to Peking where he will be made a member of the commercial staff.

Chow Chia-yen, Counsellor of the Currency Board and former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been given temporary charge of the duties of the Vice-Minister of Finance. The appointment was made on March 18. Tyndall Wei, a very able member of the Ministry of Finance, was appointed acting chief of the Loan Department of the same Ministry.

General Pao Kuei-ching. Minister of War, to whom the position of Prime Minister has been offered by the President, returned to Peking from Tientsin on April 5. An announcement is made to the effect that his return is not connected with the Premiership and that his presence at Peking is necessary in view of the threats of the staff of his Ministry to strike unless their salaries are paid.

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New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

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The President has abolished the Peace Treaty Commission by Mandate, issued in accordance with a recommendation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The commission's work has been accomplished when the Peace Treaty with Germany was signed. A series of decorations will in the near future be awarded to the members of that commission for their meritorious services.

Dr. C. T. Wang, director-general for the Rehabilitation of the Shantung Rights, left Peking on April 6 with his staff in a special car for Tsinanfu to assume office. Dr. Wang will make his headquarters at Tsinan for the present. He spoke of the commendable way in which the Japanese authorities have facilitated negotiations up to the present point and expressed the hope that nothing would occur in future to cause any hitch.

Dr. W. P. Wei, second secretary of the Chinese Legation at London, and Miss Hou Ling-ti, daughter of Hou Liang-teh, former secretary to the Chinese Legation at Washington D C. were married on April 4 at Natung's Garden, Peking. Dr. Wei arrived at Peking only a few days ago, bearing documents from Washington. Sun Pao-chi Director General of the Customs Administration, presided over the wedding function.

Issac F. Marcosson, world famous correspondent and journalist, representing America's most popular weekly, *The Saturday Evening Post*, arrived from the United States by way of Japan, Korea, and Mukden in Peking on Wednesday on a special trip to the Far East. Mr. Marcosson has had access to rulers of many lands, having interviewed such noted personages as the former Kaiser of the former German Empire and the Prince Regent of Japan.

The Cabinet has approved the suggestion of the Ministry of Communications to create a communication commission to study and deal with the questions connected with the communications in the province of Shantung. The Vice-Minister of Communications will be chairman of this commission, which will be divided into special committee like General, Railway, Postal, Telegraph, Wireless. Engineering, Transportation, Technical and Audit Departments.

Tuesday evening the real work of the World's Studen Christian Federation, according to the *Peking Leader*, actually began at Tsing Hua where the conference is being held. At the request of Dr. Mott, Dr. C. T. Wang, director general for the Rehabilitation of the Shantung Rights, presided. C. P. Wang of Tientsin led in prayer, which was followed by a speech of welcome to the delegates from T. S. Lee, vice-president of the federation committee, and from Wong Quincy, president of Tsing Hua College.

As a result of the campaign conducted by the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the Chinese authorities have taken action to have the Peking-Tientsin highway completed in less than two months' time. In a statement issued by the Tientsin Police, it was stated that work would be resumed on the highway and 3,000 men would work thereon at once. The delay, chiefly caused by the lack of funds, has been ended by the means of a loan of $76,000 which will have to be repaid by the method to be considered at a conference of the Peking and Tientsin authorities.

H. I. Harding, assistant Chinese secretary of the British Legation at Peking, will leave Peking on his long journey in a few days to the Turkestan regions, which offer a rich field for research by Sinologues and students of Far Eastern history. Mr. Harding is entitled to leave after a period of service, and his offer to forego it in return for the defraying of his journey by the British government in order to undertake the trip has been accepted. Mr Harding will be accompanied by a Chinese friend in this long and fascinating journey across places where no transport animals are available,

Peking, April 8, 1922.

News from Central China

The Association of Chinese Newspapers has been organized in Hankow for the purpose of promoting the mutual interests of Chinese newspapers here. A campaign against the smoking of cigarettes is being conducted under their auspices, and anti-smoking articles appear in the Chinese press everyday.

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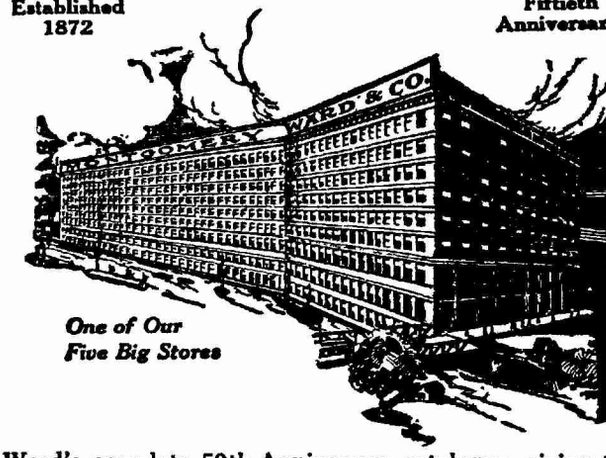

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Albino Sy Cip, V. Pres.
J. W. McFerran, Manager
Merwin Webster Cashier and Sec'y.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan and Governor Liu Tsen-en of Hupeh sent off representatives to Loyang last Thursday bearing the congratulations to General Wu Pei-fu on the occasion of his birthday. Among the gifts presented to General Wu by governors of Hupeh is said to be a set of golden vessels worth some $100,000.

The first meeting of the Associated Provincial Chamber of Commerce of Hupeh Province was held at the Hankow Chamber building last Wednesday. The meeting was devoted principally to making arrangements for welcoming unarrived delegates from Hupeh district chambers, as well as drawing up the program and agenda for the general conference next week.

The General Chamber Commerce of Wuchang reports that owing to the alleged uncertain nationality of the newly formed Chinese-Italian Bank, Liu Tiao-yuan, former civil governor of Hupeh and principal shareholder of the said bank, failed to obtain their building in the British Concession, as the British authorities had some doubt regarding the nationality of the bank.

An athletic meet will be held by Chinese primary schools in Hankow this month under the auspices of the Hankow Primary Schools Teachers Association. All private and public primary schools are expected to join. The latter association was promoted last year for the benefit of primary school teachers whose limited incomes make it impossible for them to better their conditions.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration at Hankow has sent round an intimation that on and after April 21 a surcharge of ten cents will be collected from the sender of every domestic telegram. A stamp to that value will be attached to the receipt given for each message, bearing the seal of the administration assuring that the proceeds will be devoted to famine relief work in six provinces.

Kweichow province is now suffering from the general spirit of unrest in China. General Yuan Tau-ming, the right hand man of General Liu Hsien-shih when the latter was Tuchun in that province, has now occupied Tungjen, the most important strategic point there, and is threatening the supremacy of the present Tuchun. Another rumor has it that Tuchun Lu Tao, has been driven away by his antagonists.

Opium trade at Ichang is continuing to flourish and probably will soon enter upon a new era of prosperity, a big opium smuggling agency composed of influential and consequential smugglers trying to buy the monopoly of the trade from the officials. An arrangement is maturing whereby opium inspectorates will assist in pushing the trade by exacting a fixed portion of all smuggled opium as confiscated drug.

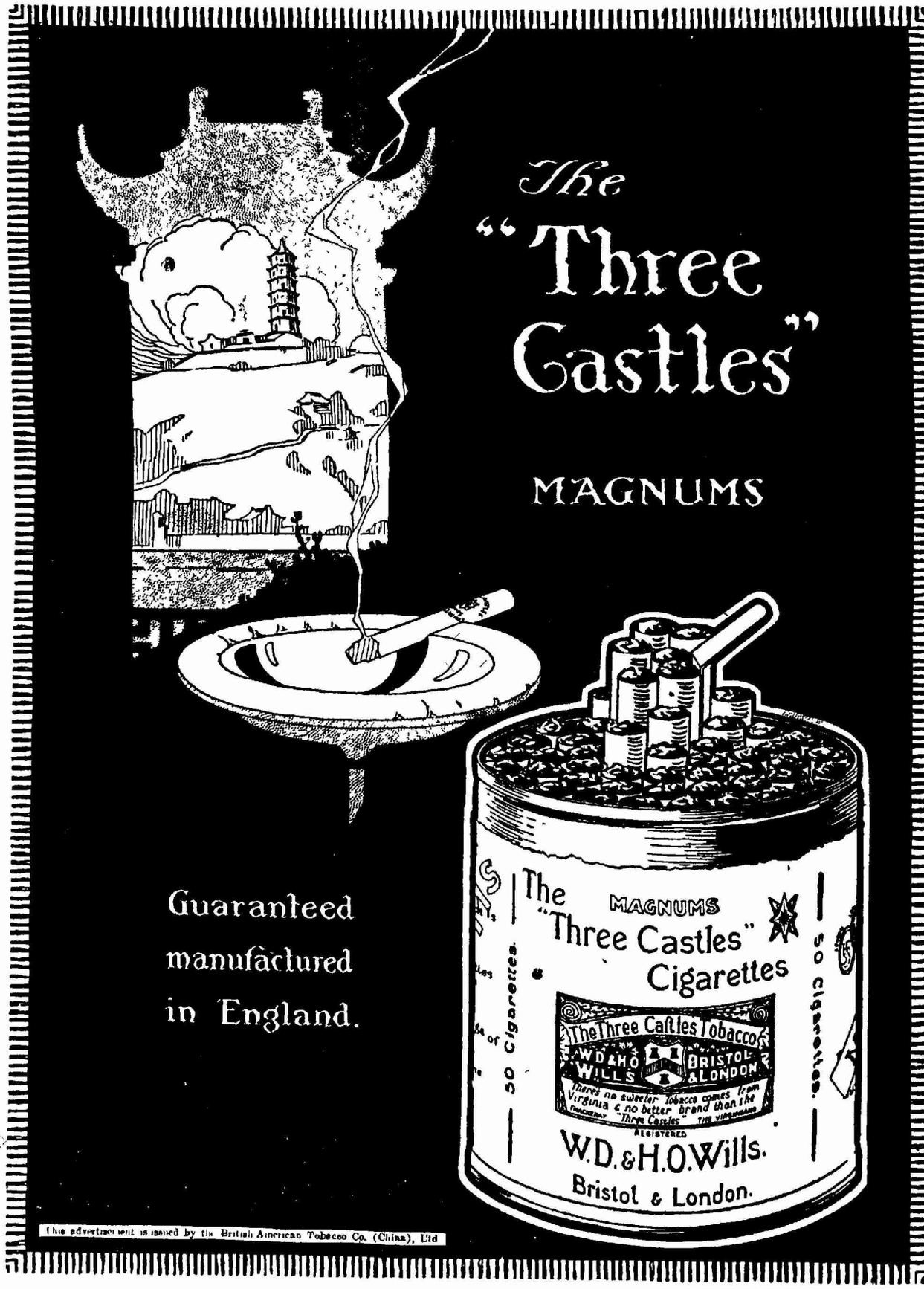
Szechuen troops are concentrating at Chungking and Wanhsien, and their movement are suspected to be in sympathy with the northern expedition from Canton. Szechuen leader, however, have wired to authorities of Wuchang and General Wu Pei-fu reaffirming the peace treaty between Szechuen and General Wu. It is understood that General Wu Pei-fu is watching closely the movements of Szechuen troops.

Weseman Girl's Normal School in Hanyang was opened last Thursday before a number of Chinese and foreign visitors. The new normal school buildings mark the development of the David Hill memorial school. The work of the Normal School is now carried on by the Wesleyan Mission, but may soon be a union institution operating under several missions. The guests were entertained by the principal, Miss Pritchard, and her staff.

The completion of Director Young Sun's reconstruction schemes at Chungking will greatly improve Chungking as an important river port on the Yangtze. The work on construction in his bunding scheme has already commenced. Mr. Shollhaus, engineer in charge of this work, has presented his plans calling for an immense expenditure of energy and money. Mr. Shafer, a Czeko-Slovak engineer in charge of road construction from Chungkiang to Chengtu, is expected to be in Chungking very soon,

A foreign missionary at Sinning, Hunan, writes: "Our town has been in danger for the second time, when the robbers came so near as to be only five li off, looting, burning and this time killing. They killed sixteen civilians, among them six women and one child. Many soldiers have arrived to make an end of this lawlessness. There is a military officer on the border of Kwangsi who leads and commands some 2,000 to 3,000 robbers only some 30 li from here. He intended to set up a robber republic with its center at Sinning City."

The governor of Honan has been instructed by the Peking authorities to afford due protection to Mr. Barton, Secretary of the British Legation, on his non-political visit to Loyang to interview General Wu Pei-fu. The Chinese papers report that Mr. Barton's mission in interviewing General Wu at Honanfu concerns the recent seizures of sal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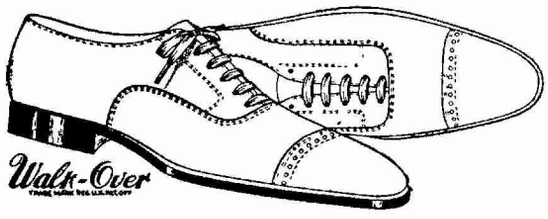

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revenues in Hupeh and Shensi. It is further reported that Mr Barton will probably get the political viewpoints of General Wu Pei-fu in connection with the question of re-unification in China.

An agreement has been signed between the Chinese San Peh Steam Navigation Company and the Hamburg-American line concerning the transportation of cargoes from German ports to the various ports of the Yangtze River including Changsha, Chungking and eastern Szechuen. The signing of this Sino-German shipping agreement on the Yangtze trade will lead to other German-Chinese combinations in the future. The Japanese who had the major portion of German trade in China, are following with interest the resumption of commercial relations with Germany in China.

Reliable reports from Yunnan indicate that the internal struggle is increasing in intensity and fighting on a large scale is likely to take place within a few days. In response to General Tang Chi-yao's advance of a fortnight ago, General Koo Ping-chen is reported to be launching an attack on the former's position at Mengtze advancing down river from Yunnanfu with an army of some 9,000 men. General Tang's forces are estimated at 4,000 and he is said to have the support of 20,000 brigands. An unconfirmed report says that General Li Lieh-chun is diverting his Canton forces from Hunan to cooperate with General Koo.

With the view of taking over the Chinese River Steamship Administration, an organization appointed by the Ministry of Communications to take charge of German shipping properties in Hankow. General Wu Pei-fu has ordered the arrest of Wang Chun-hsin, secretary in charge of the administration, who refused to hand over on the ground that he is under direct control of the Ministry. The authorities of Wuchang, acting under instruction from General Wu Pei-fu, made application to the French police at Hankow to secure the arrest of Mr. Wang in his residence in the French Concession. Mr. Wang was duly arrested and handed over to the Hankow headquarters of the High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, where he is likely to be kept until he agrees to hand over the administration.

Hankow, April 2, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

April 6. Tokio dispatch says 800 Chita government forces attack Japanese 100 miles from Vladivostok when the latter demand Russians to disarm, with eighty of the Chita forces being killed.——New York report says a general mixup resulted when films portraying Princess Mary's wedding arrived on *s. s. Olympic*.——Manila report says wealthy Chinese opium smuggler will be deported from the Philippines, for violation of opium laws.——The Prince of Wales arrives at Hongkong on brief visit.——According to figures just issued American Shipping Board vessels carried 37 percent of the incoming and outgoing freight of the Philippines last year ——Berlin report says a new German tax is passed including the raising of compulsory loans.——London report says chance for Irish peace is much better.

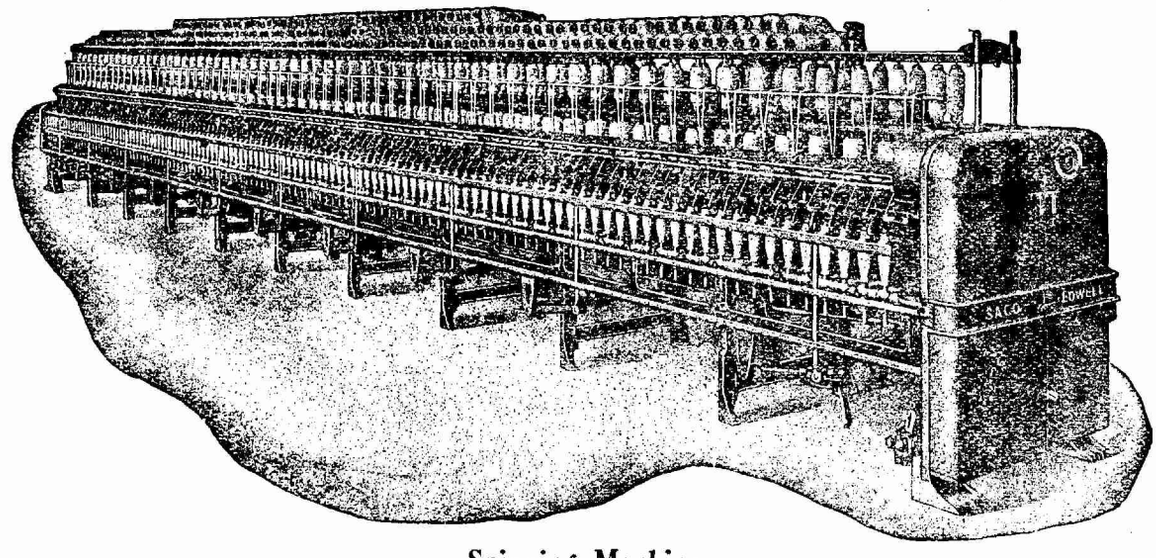
April 7. Washington report says President Lewis of United Mine Workers says miners desire an early.——A Pacific rate war has been started by Japanese companies and other steamship companies are expected to meet all competition, according to Washington report ——A serious accident has occurred at Paotingfu when a bombing plane caught fire while in flight causing the loss of five lives.——According to Washington report the President holds right to scrap discarded ships.——London report says last of Sinn Feiners are released.

April 8. Sir John Jordan, former British Minister to China, declares opium trade in China shows increase.——Criminal and civil proceedings under way in U. S. Courts at Washington in dealing with miner's strike.——London report says situation in Ireland is becoming more dangerous owing to growing antagonism of the Republicans towards the Free States.——London bankers of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, warn people that export conditions in East shows little life,

April 9. Paince of Wales leaves Hongkong enroute to Japan after much celebration in his honor.——Report that aero crash at Paotingfu is caused by lighted match in Handley-Page machine.——Tokio dispatch says denials are made if aggression in Siberia and all accusations are baseless.

April 10. Coal strike in New York is reported effective everywhere and all non-unionists are gradually joining the strikers.——The Siberian Cossack leader, Ataman Semienov, is arrested in New York on arrival, according to New York dispatch.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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20-288

April 11. Washington report says an early decision is expected in connection with Lobingier-Fleming case.—— The greatest financial undertaking ever begun by any government will be task of the Allied Debt Refunding Commission in conducting negotiations with twenty different nations for refunding of conversion into long time securities of the more than $11,333,000,000.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton —We have had a firm market during the past week with prices showing an advance of Tl. 1.00 as compared with last week's level. Receipts from the interior marts to date are very small with no indications of any improvement in the near future. Demand, however, is fairly brisk for the actual cotton with limited offerings. The chief interest from now on will be centered on the planting of the crop, preparatory work in this connection commencing within the next three weeks and we shall continue to report on the progress bi-weekly as heretofore.

As to the future trend of the market, we think the Bear have had a sufficiently long pull at the pitcher, and that price must advance further. We would therefore strongly recommend buying on easy markets,

Yarn —We make the undertone very firm, delivery healthy, as a matter of fact, local and interior marts stock are practically bare and mills well sold ahead. We therefore still adhere to our opinion that no radical decline can be looked forward to for the coming future.

Liverpool, April 6, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	10.45	Pence
„ „ May	10.28	„
„ „ July	10.22	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, April 6, 1922.

New York Market:—

May	17.81	Cents
July	17.31	„
October	17.10	„
December	17.03	„
January	16.94	„
Spot	17.95	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, April 5, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 463	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May	„ 351	„ „
Fine Oomra, May	„ 404	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow	Tls. 36.50	
Shanghai	„ 34.00	
„ M-ginned,	„ 34.00	
Taichong	„ 36.00	

Tone of the Market:—*Firm.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York April 5, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	99 50
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.90
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	115⅛
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	106¼
New York City		4¼	1965	105¼
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Common				16¼
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				9¼